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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,944—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6990	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6990	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6990	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6990	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6990	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6990	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6990	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6990	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

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Bombay.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Gurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

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To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
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To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

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Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 5th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & O.M.
Dwarka ...1695 Thurs. 8th May. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 9th May ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

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(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

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(Weekly).

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FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	„ 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

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3rd May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
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Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester ..	5551	..	21 „
City of York .... P	7810	..	31 „
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Lahore .... P	6375	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris.....	9200	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	29	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

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A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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HOTEL WINDSOR.
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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

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Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

DOUBLE ROOMS,
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SINGLE ROOMS
Available at Queen's Mansions
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
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HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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It has been recommended as important in the highest degree that the student of the Pianoforte should acquire a knowledge of the construction and history of the pianoforte; the instruments so capable of tone shading and yet so little understood by 95 per cent. of those who use it. Gradation of power in the pianoforte is one of the assets of the pianist and is one which adds effectiveness of performance if applied with a modicum of good taste. A perusal, therefore, of those instructive articles on the pianoforte in Grove's Dictionary, of Music and Musicians, will serve to furnish valuable information which will enable the student to trace through the centuries the gradual addition of various improvements to the pianoforte and which will undoubtedly add to the interest of the pianist who will all the more enjoy the perfect touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD,

if it be remembered that neither Bach nor Mozart were so privileged but had to be content with the jingle and tinkle of the clavichords and harpsichords which have for many years past found a resting place from finger-fury.

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BANKS.

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BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

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A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
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Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
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Devoe's	125o „ „	
Monkey	125o „ „	

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PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
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NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER."
ARRIVED on 2nd May 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ON and after MONDAY, May 5th, the business of the above Corporation will be conducted at No. 40, CHURCHGATE STREET, as formerly.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament and codicil of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHRANI VAHUJI, widow of the late GOSWAMI TIKAYET SHRI GIRDHARIJI GOVINDRAIJI MAHARAJ of Nathdvara, living on the income of her property, late of Rajkot, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

KANJI MAWJI DWIVEDI,
Hindu Inhabitant of Rajkot, in Kathiawar, now residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the above-named deceased and codicil thereto..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI,
The 28th day of April 1913.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.
As modified up to the 1st May 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297, (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st May 1912, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of July 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular lines of the public street known as—

(1) Bhoiwada Cross Road from its junction with Bhoiwada Road South-Westwards for a length of about 540 ft.

(2) Bhoiwada Road lying between Bhoiwada Cross Road and Naigaum Cross Road.

(3) Naigaum Road running from Naigaum Cros Road Northwards for a distance of about 760 ft. and upto the South-East corner of the City Improvement Trust Scheme No. 5.

A plan of each of these Streets showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30 and 10.

OUR SPECIALITY
IS
CLEAN INTERESTING FILMS.

This week we have booked a special programme such as is rarely equalled. The outstanding feature is
MONTE CRISTO.
A dramatisation of Dumas' great novel. You have known the book for years. Now come and see it all acted before your eyes.

300 people in the cast
Cost £4,000 to produce.

HOBART BOSWORTH AS EDMUND DANTES.

OUR SCIENTIFIC FILM,
CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.
Come and see what is going on inside you every moment of your life. Watch the stream that is life or death.

The indispensables,
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
NEWS FROM HOME BY CAMERA.
AND A LIGHT DISH,
I ASK YOUR DAUGHTER IN MARRIAGE.
The story of a resourceful lover.

STILL TO THE FRONT.
RIEDL BROTHERS
In still another new programme, including their side-splitting ECCENTRIC COMEDY ACT.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.

MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE BUTTERFLYS"
WITH MAGNIFICENT ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.

LEO GEORGE
CHARACTER IMPERSONATOR
IN IMPERSONATIONS FROM THE WORKS OF
"CHARLES DICKENS"

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES
FROM COUNTRY TO TOWN
A Photo Play that should not be missed.

FEATHERED FAVOURITES
A SERIES OF BIRD-LIFE PICTURES.

THE GIDDY WIDOW
THE UNDERSTUDY
ARE FULL OF FUN AND FROLIC
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
TO-NIGHT at 10 p.m. and
EVERY SATURDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY.
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
THE MELBOURNES
MISS MARIE GODWIN.
EILEEN MELBOURNE.
WITH SUCH A GALAXITY OF TALENT.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
BOOK YOUR SEATS "NOW."
100's turned away last Saturday.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH
AND VARIETY HALL
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

BEAU IDEAL PROGRAMME.
1½ HOURS SHOW { Throughout this week } 1½ HOURS SHOW

RAJA HARISCHANDRA.
A powerfully instructive subject from the Indian Mythology. First Film of Indian manufacture. Specially prepared at enormous cost. Original scenes from the sacred city of Benares, Sure to appeal to our Hindu Patrons.

Miss IRENE DELMAR
DUETTE & DANCE
THE McCLEMENTS.
COMICAL SKETCH.
ALEXANDROFF.
THE WONDERFUL FOOT-JUGGLER.
TIP-TOP COMICS.
Time :—6 to 7·30; 8 to 9 30; 10 to 11·30 and 11·45 to 1·15.

NOTE.—Double Rates of Admission.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.

TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY,
At 6-30 to 8-30.

10 o'clock SHOW AT "ALCAZAR."

MISS MARIE GODWIN
IN HER COON SONGS AND DANCES.

"THE MELBOURNES"
IN THEIR MUSICAL SKETCH :—
"GOODBYE FOR EVER"
(With apologies to TOSTI.)

EILEEN MELBOURNE,
DAINTY SINGER OF DAINTY SONGS.
THE WORLD'S "BEST" FILMS.
ANOTHER "CINEMA" EXCLUSIVE.
ZAZA.....ZAZA
THE FAMOUS PLAY
BY FAMOUS ARTISTES.

"WILD WALES."
A Glorious Travel Subject.

OUR USUAL NON-STOP SCREAMS.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
OUR 10 o'clock SHOW will be at THE "ALCAZAR,"
2 minutes from Cinema de Luxe,
1 minute from MAIDANIA."
Our programme will be given in conjunction with the Alcazar's.
And every Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

CINEMA DE LUXE.
Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays :—
TWO HOUSES AS USUAL, 6-30 and 10.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

WANTED.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED AT ONCE, THREE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, with experience in Railway Construction.
Salary according to experience.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BOARD and LODGINGS required by a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN. Terms must be moderate. Has no objection to sharing a room. Write with full particulars to Box No. 946, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 3rd May 1913.
SEE OUR 2
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—MONTE CRISTO
3 PARTS 3,500 feet 3 PARTS
2.—BLOTED BRAND. WESTERN DRAMA.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.
20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds. Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No 6.

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbadevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matearils stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FLAT WANTED.—UNFURNISHED. TWO Bedrooms with Bathrooms essential. Electric Light and Fans, Good servants' quarters, airy situation. Apply Box No. 678, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

WANTED.—SITUATION, by a CARDER and SPINNER, of 25 years experience, approved qualification and highest testimonials and reference. Address Box No. 663 care of this Paper.

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NEW VARIETY PROGRAMME. A PICK OF THE WORLD'S PICTURES.
SEE THE NEW POWERFUL DRAMA
A FLASH OF LIGHT.
A PICTURE WHICH WILL GO STRAIGHT TO THE HEART.

The other Items are :—
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4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30, P. M.
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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
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EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
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ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft 'shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FOR SALE.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.

FOR SALE AND HIRE
At Special Cheap Rates for the coming Monsoon Season.
Hundreds of Films FOR SALE
At ½ ANNA per foot.
SEND FOR FREE LIST.
THE
ASIATIC FILM HIRING CO.
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(First floor, above Soundy & Co.)
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "FILMS, BOMBAY."

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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ESTABLISHED 1825.
IN INDIA 1846.
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REVENUE £1,575,000.

Transacts all kinds of Life Assurance Business.
A Bonus of Rs. 15 per annum was added to each Rs. 1,000 assured under with-Profit policies, at the last Investigation.
CLAIMS PAID AND LOANS ADVANCED ON THE SPOT.
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A SAMPLE COPY OF
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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc., etc.
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PURE POT STILL
WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13-KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

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B. O. C.

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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C.I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd May, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.

32 F. P. bales of cotton, somewhat damaged by fire and water from Beawar to Colaba, Inv. Nos. 55 and 56 R R., 8548 and 8549 of 12-12-12 out 156 and 100 bales.

AUCTION SALE of about 3,194 Bales of High Class Staple Cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Coy. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 7th May, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Mody Bunder, north near Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

Ex. S. S. "Banca."

About 3,194 bales stated to be high class staple cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha: The Japan Cotton Trading Co. and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Valuable Bungalow known as "Clifton Villa" and "Clifton Cottage," at Khandalla, opposite the bungalow of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Baronet.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assigns of the estate and effects of Shapoorli Byramji Katrak, an insolvent, and the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the undermentioned valuable bungalows, at Khandalla. THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 6,68,889 square yards or thereabouts a portion whereof is registered in the books of the Revenue Survey No. 230, together with messuage or tenement and two bungalows known as "Clifton Villa," and "Clifton Cottage," standing thereon, situate, lying and being, at Khandalla, near the public road and opposite the bungalow of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Baronet, known as "The Duke's Retreat," in the Registration Sub-District of Malval in the district of Poona, and standing in Survey No. 35 of Khandalla, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the road leading to the barracks, on or towards the South by the open ground, belonging to the Government, on or towards the East by the public road from Poona to Campolle, and on or towards the West by the open ground adjoining the barracks and the Protestant Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, at their office, No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned in Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE ON MONDAY, 5TH MAY, AT 11 A.M. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at "Carlton House," Outram Road, Fort, the surplus bank furniture, etc., such as counters, desks, writing tables, cupboards, book stands, chairs. 1 large size Chubb's and 1 large Milner's safes, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the furniture to be removed within 24 hours after the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey and white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas and chairs, easy chairs, tited teapoys, arm chairs, rocking chairs, easels, hat stands, wall brackets, dining table, phonographs, show cases, nowerpot stands, iron safes, large brass bed, etc.

Property of a gentleman:—

Boat and yacht compasses and lights, and 1 Bentam cycle and chairs, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:—

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

The property of a gentleman going up-country:—

1 two cylinder 12 H. P. 6 seated, D Dion make motor car, No. 825, nearly new. May be inspected at French Motor Car Co. at New Queen's Road, Chowpatty. 1-4 Cylinder Motor Car in good running order, complete with hood, lamps, Stepney wheels, and other accessories.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the C. P. Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such one gunny bag containing 22 seers jeera seeds, and a quantity of cinamon, garlic, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned:—

M. C. No. 7—one case John Faber Taj Mahal, engine and horse-shoe pencils.
M. C. No. 6-9—4 cases stationery.
M. C. No. 10-11 and 11-12—4 cases paper envelopes.
M.C. No. 13-16—4 cases paper envelopes.
M. C. No. 25-27—3 cases paper envelopes.
M. C. No. 5-6—2 cases John Faber Taj Mahal, engine and horse-shoe pencils.
M. C. No. 8564—one case John Faber Taj Mahal, engine and horse-shoe pencils.
M.C. No. 28-31—4 cases paper envelopes

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Chestunt gelding, goes well in saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a grey horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 962 of 1912 (Abdul Rehman vs. Abdul Samand) Messers. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following jewellery:—

Two pair silver kadas, 14 silver bangles, one gold wajartik, 11 gold rings for the ear and 6 gold patas (ornaments).

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON SUNDAY, The 25th May 1913, at 4 30 p.m., on the premises.

The only remaining land on fore shore at Versova Sands, and the best of all land sold before, it is now offered for sale in plots for building bungalows. These 2 plots are to be sold separately by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Plot No. 1 containing 1982 square yards and plot No 2 containing 1966 square yards less or more on the same lines as the bungalow of Mr. Dadadahboy Nowroji, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, on the West by Arabian Sea, on the North by the property of Mr. Le'Britto, and by the East by Public Road, the property being a portion of plot of Survey No. 82 in Thana District.

4 other plots of land being plot No. 8 of Survey No. in the Thana District.

Plot No. 1 with a strong-bungalow with out-houses, containing 2272 square yards, less or more.

Plot No. 2 containing 2253 square yards, less or more, with foundations laid on and out-houses.

Plot No. 3 containing 2927 square yards, less or more, with a good well of drinking water.

Plot No. 4 containing 2547 square yards, less or more, with a good drinking well.

The land was purchased from the Secretary of State for India under lease of 50 years renewable by giving 3 months' notice and by Government Resolution, dated October, 1909, the same is converted into 99 years.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Mantry, Solicitor, 91, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1913.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR

INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, has agreed for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said plots of lands or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof—otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty ground situate at Mingutmandly, near Parel in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,409 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old Nos. 264, 284,287, and 28 5 New Nos. D-12257, 12290 and New Survey Nos. 2-2917 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1927, Street No. 923, which said piece of land or ground is now in the occupation of the Vendor, and is bounded on or towards the East by the property of the said Vendor herein secondly described, on or towards the West by the foot road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mr. Bastio Jacia De Silva and partly by the property of the vendor, and on or towards the South by the property of Nicholas Francio De Silva.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, and premises situate, lying and being at Mingutmandly near Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,875 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 262-277-350-350, and New Nos. A-12254-12395-12396, and New Survey No. IA-2918 and now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1925 and Street No. 921 and now in the occupation of the Vendor and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Pedro Antone Gomes and Natalia wife of Siamo Domingo Quiney, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mr. Bastio Dacia De Silva and partly by the property of the Vendor herein firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Soma and Pedro Gomes and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Vendor herein firstly described and partly by the property of Bhawram Raghoba.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land situate at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,800 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 277, New No. 12277, Old Survey No. (blank), New Survey No. 1-2919, which said land is now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1924, Street No. 920 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty field of Philip Gomes, on or towards the West also by the Batty field of Philip Gomes, on or towards the North also by the Batty field of Philip Gomes, and on or towards the South by the Batty field of Bastio J. De Silva.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying, and being at Mingutmandly Parel in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,695 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 262, 277, and 350 New No. 12254, 12395, and 12396, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 1-2918 which said land is now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1925, Street No. 921, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Vendor, and partly by the property of the Fazulbhoy Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the West, North and South by the property of the said Vendor.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of Batty field land or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasurimg 1,807 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 277 and 351 New No. 12281, Old Survey No. (blank) and New Survey No. 3-2921 which said land is now assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1919 Street No. 915 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Philip Gomes, on or towards the East by the property of Antone Manuel Louis, and on or towards the west by the property of Doming Pascoel Quinny.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty field land or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78, 185, 304, 337 etc., New Nos. 11975, 12328, 12340, 12380, 12625, and 12423, Old Survey No. (blank), New Survey No. 3-2920, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2189, Street No. 1185, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Antone Manuel Louis, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchandra Koli, and partly by the property of Antone Manuel Louis, on or towards the South by the property of Pedro Gomes, and on or towards the West by the property of Pascol Kinney.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty field land or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 526 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 304, 324 and 337, New No. A-12330, Old Survey No. (blank), and New Survey Nos. 4-2920, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1928, Street No. 919, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Antone Manuel Louis, on or towards the South by the property of Pedro Gomes, and on or towards the East by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamsetji Sodawaterwala, and now of the Vendor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Eighthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Mingutmandly Delisle Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 546 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old Nos. 179, 280, 281, 283, 286, 287, 413 and 284, New Nos. G-12113, 12114, and 12115, and New Survey No. 1-2920, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1920, and Street No. 916, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South East and West by the property of the Vendor, and on or towards the North by the property of Antonio Manuel Louis.

Ninethly.—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Mingutmandli, Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 306 and 330, and New No. 12332, and New Survey No. 1-2905, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G-ward No. 1943, Street No. 939, and is bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Kashinath Damji Dhroo, and partly by the property of Narayen Donkoji, on or towards the west by the property of Antonio Manuel Louis, and on or towards the North by the property of the said Narayen Denkoji and on or towards the South by the property of the said Antonio Manuel Louis.

Tenthly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Delisle Road, Mingutmandli, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1766 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old Nos. 306, and 330, New No. A-12332, Old Survey No. (none) New Survey No. 1A-2905, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1943, Street No. 939, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Paulina, wife of Peter Miranda, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Hajoji on or towards the North by the property of Narayen Ladkoji, and on or towards the South by the property of A. M. Louis.

Eleventhly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land, situate, lying and being at Parel Delisle Road, Mingutmandli in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2907 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 339 and 343, New No. 12383, Old Survey No. (none) New Survey No. 2-2905, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1944, Street No. 940, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Moroba Bhimji, on or towards the West by the Salt Batty ground of Antonio Francis Louis, on or towards the North by the Salt Batty ground of Francis Sebastin Kinney, and on or towards the South by the land of Jas De Silva.

Twelthly.—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground situate, lying, and being at Mingutmandli, Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 945 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 306 and 330, and New No. 12332, Old Survey No. (none), and New Survey No. 1-2922, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1913, Street No. 909, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Antonio Manuel Louis, and beyond it by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Annootia Coolu, on or towards the North by the property of Antonio Pascol Louis and on or towards the South by the property of Pascol Louis.

Thirteenthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Batty fields situate at Parel Mingutmandli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 862 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 342, New No. A-12387, New Survey No. 3-2922, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1921, Street No. 917, and bounded on the East by the ground of A. F. Louis, on the West by the ground of Pascol Bartol Mines, on the North by the ground of the Vendor, and on the South by the ground of Bastiao Silva.

Fourteenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Batty field, land or ground, situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 157, 183, 313 and 367, New No. 12085, Old Survey No. (none) and new Survey No. 2-2923, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1912 (2), Street No. 908A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pandurang Vithoba, on or towards the South by the property of Janaji Shew Govind, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor and or towards the West by a public passage.

Fifteenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty field land or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay admeasuring 2,238 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 341, New No. 12384, Old Survey No. (none), and New Survey No. 1-2924, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1910, Street No. 906, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the East by the land of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, and on or towards the West by the property of Diogo Doming Quinny.

Sixteenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate and being at Parel Delisle Road, otherwise called or known by the name of Mingutmandli, near the Globe Mills, in the City and registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 3,453 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573 and 578, New No. B-12594, Old Survey No. (none), and New Survey No. 2-2924, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 1911, Street No. 907 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and South by the property of Antonio Francis Louis, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Fazulbhai Mills Co., Ltd., and partly by that of Dhondu Agri, and on or towards the North by a public passage leading to Worlee.

Seventeenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Batty field or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,231 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 95, 313, 333, 94, 362, 183, 341, and 190 New Nos. 12099, 12342, 12371, 12008, 12123, 12385 and 12135, Old Survey No. (none), and New Survey No. 1-2-2925 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1909, and Street No. 905, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Paul Miranda, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the West partly by the property of Doming Quinny, and partly by a public passage.

Eighteenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Batty field land or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 648 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 109, 181, and 332, New No. 12023 Old Survey No. (none) and New Survey No. 1-2927, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1898, Street No. 894, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Doming Quinny, and partly by the property described Nineteenthly on or towards the South by the property of Luisa, widow of Pedro Quinny on or towards the East by the property of Francis Luisa, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Francis Quinny, and partly by the property described Nineteenthly.

Nineteenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Batty field land or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 109, and 181, 332, New No. A-12023, Old Survey No. (none) and New Survey No. 10-2927 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1904, Street No. 900 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property described eighteenthly, and partly by the property of Francis Quinny on or towards the East partly by the property of Doming Quinny and partly by the property described Eighteenthly and on or towards the West by the property of Francis Quinny.

Twentiethly.—All that piece or parcel of Batty field land or ground situate at Mingutmandli, near Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 109, 181, 332, New No. A-12023, Old Survey No. (none), and New Survey No. 7-2927, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1907, Street No. 903 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage on or towards the South by the property of Lusia, widow of Pedro Quinny and on or towards the East and West by the properties of Francis Quinny.

Twenty-firstly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel Mingutmandli in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1775 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 367, New No. A-12406, Old Survey No. (none) New Survey No. 1-2926 and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1908 and Street No. 904, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East, West, and North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor.

Twenty-secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Mingutmandli, Delisle Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 634 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 280, 281, 283, 286, 287, 413 and 284, New Nos. G 12113, 12114 and 12115, and New Survey No. IA-2917, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1926, and Street No. 922 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South-East and West by the property of the Vendor, and on or towards the North by the property of Vasonji Naronji Bhimji.

Twenty-thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or Batty fields situate at Parel Mingutmandli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 279, 281, 281, 287, New No. A-12285, Old Survey No. (none), New Survey No. 2-2920, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward G, No. 1915, Street No. 911, and bounded on the East by the ground of Domingo Silva, on the West by the ground of the Vendor, on the North by the ground of A. L. Louis, and on the South by the ground of P. Philip Gomes.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYLE—April 6, at Aislaby Lodge, Sleights, the wife of Lieut. H.L. Boyle, R.N., of a son.

CARGILL—April 14, at 30 Harrington Gardens, S.W., Winifred, the wife of Capt. R. J. Cargill, 26th Punjabis, of a son.

GILLESPIE—April 16, at 6 New Road Avenue, Chatham, the wife of Major F. M. Gillespie, the 24th Regt., of a son.

ROYSTON-PIGOTT—April 14, at Government Farm, Lusk, the wife of Capt. W. M. Royston-Pigott, of a son.

SHIPLEY—April 15, at The Red House, Chilwell, Notts, the wife of Col. C. T. Shipley (late Royal Fusiliers), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KENDLE—HAXBY ROBINSON—April 15, at St. John's Church, Easingwold, Francis Clifford Kendle, Captain, Royal Marine Art., son of G. R. Kendle, of Wilton, Wiltshire, to Kathleen, daughter of F. J. Haxby Robinson, of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

O'BRYEN-TAYLOR—TICKELL—April 15, at St. John's Church, Felixstowe, Arthur Hotham O'Bryen-Taylor, son of the late Major William O'Bryen-Taylor, Standard Bearer of Her late Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms (Royal Body Guard), to Violet, daughter of the late Col. A. L. Tickell, Middlesex Regt., and of Mrs. Tickell.

WELLS—ELLIS—April 8, at St. John's Church, Eastbourne, Capt. F. W. A. Wells, 6th Jat Light Inf., son of Mr. W.F. Wells, Indian Civil Service, retired, and Mrs. Wells, of Dunrobin, Eastbourne, to Violet Nina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Henry Ellis, of Compton Grange, Eastbourne.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 7, at Ardpatrick, Argyllshire, Capt J. C. Campbell, R.N., J. P., Deputy-Lieutenant, of Argyllshire, aged 84.

GORDON—April 11, at Threave, Castle Douglas, Col. William Gordon, of Threave, late of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Durham Light Inf., and 1st (the Royal Scots) Regimental Dist., aged 64.

WALTER—April 1, at Pau, Basses Pyrenees, Katharine Jane, widow of the late Colonel Charles Kenneth Mackenzie, Walter, C.S.I., and eldest daughter of the late General Colin Troup, C.B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOSCELYNE—April 26, at Purneath, the wife of H. A. Joscelyne, E. B. S. Ry., of a son.

PATTERSON—April 24, at Howrah, to Mr. and Mrs. D.C. Patterson, a daughter.

THOMAS—April 29, at Bally, the wife of R. C. Thomas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DASS—DAS—April 25, at the Kirk, Lahore, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Prem Nath Dass of Gorakhpur and Constance, daughter of the late Rai Bahadur and Mohini Maya Das of Ferozepore.

DEATHS.

GAWLER—April 26, Jimmy, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Gawler, Howrah Fire Brigade, aged one year and four months.

HARPER—April 25, at Saidpur, Bengal, of enteric fever, Louisa Sarah, the dearly beloved wife of Jas. Harper, E. B. S. Ry.

AT SEA.

LIVESEY—April 8, PeterLivesey, Manager, Dunbar Mills, Ltd, Shamnagar, aged 45 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's New Offices, Church Gate Street, 5-30 to 7-30 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Mahableshwar Polo Tournament commences.
Parsi Gymkhana Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Pavilion, 5-30 p. m. (S. T.).
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst Road.

Maxim: The range of falsehood is for an hour, that of truth is forever.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. today.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gazerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewrall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March .....In Light Step .....Latann
Valse.....Autumn Voices .....Lincke
Selection ...King of Cadouia .....Jones
Largo .....Handel
Serenade ...Love in Arcady .....Wood
Idyll .....Softly Unawares .....Lincke
Selection ...Princess Caprice .....Fall
Two Step...Everybody's doing it...Berlin

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewrall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March .....El Abanico .....A Javaloyes
Overture .....Poet and Pessant..Suppe
Selection .....Princess Caprice...Leo Fall
Song (Cornet Solo).....Rose of my Heart .....H Lohr
Dance .....In the Shadows...Finck
Melodies from .....The Girl in the Train.....Leo Fall
Valse .....The Quaker Girl...Monckton

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. W. R Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewrall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Spanish March..Los Behemios.....Hervas
Overture ..... Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Valse .....Darby and Joan...Fall
Grand Selection..Faust .....Gounod
a Excerpt from Suite.....A Lover in Damascus..... Woodford Finden
b Serenade.....Quand in Chantes..Gounod
Norwegian Dances.....2, 3 and 4 .....Grieg
Melodies from The Girl in the Train .....Fall
Rag-time Novelty .....The Turkey Trot...Danmark

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Assaya" will be closed at the general Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 7th May. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THE LUSITANIAN HOCKEY TEAM.—In response to a widespread desire, a meeting of those interested has been convened this evening at 6-30 p. m. at the Catholic Library, Cavel, to consider what steps should be taken to mark the appreciation of the Catholic community at the success of the Lusitanian Hockey Team in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.—A petition to set aside the election of 6 elected candidates of the Kurla Municipality for the ensuing 3 years on the ground of their securing alleged fraudulent votes and corrupt practices was presented by Professor Ranade and others, which, after a prolonged hearing in the Court of Mr. Dixit, District Judge, Thana, has come to an end. The Court having gone with detail into the evidence of various gentlemen and officers of the Municipality dismissed the suit with costs. Mr. Wadia, a Pleader of Thana, represented the plaintiffs and Mr. D. B. Pradhan was for the Municipality, Messrs. R. D. and D. M. Gupte being for the respondents.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LTD.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Company, Ltd., was held at Royal Insurance Buildings (Messrs. Turner, Morison and Company's Office) on Thursday. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. The audited balance-sheet and accounts made upto 31st December 1912, together with the Directors' report circulated to the shareholders was received and adopted.

2. A dividend of Rs. 10 per share on the 1,750 original shares was declared for the year ended 31st December 1912, payable on and after the 16th day of May 1913, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on the 24th day of April 1913.

3. The Directors and Auditor for the current year were elected.

The Directors' report was as follows:—The company has earned during the year under review a net profit of Rs. 66,074-10-10 which your Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—Rs. 17,500-0-0 in payment of a dividend for the whole year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum equal to Rs. 10 per share; Rs. 15,100-0-0 depreciation; Rs. 10,000-0-0 reserve fund account, which will then amount to Rs. 3,42,581-8-0; Rs. 5,000-0-0 building fund account which will then amount to Rs. 62,500-0-0; Rs. 8,000-0-0 fund for equalizing dividends which will then amount to Rs. 17,709-6-6; Rs. 5,000-0-0 bad debt account, which will then amount to Rs. 6,794-6-6; Rs. 5,474-10-10 balance to be carried to next year's account. The Directors have duly taken

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Obra, 3520 tons, Captain H. C. Fenwick, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

The Japan mail steamship Co's steamer Kasuga-Kwia Maru, 3798 tons Captain T. Mari sailed yesterday for Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2154 tons, Captain W. Jones, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Stephanotis, 2584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3562 tons, Captain D. Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Gisela, 2542 tons, Captain E. Gapcevich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Persia 4154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 11th April with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ormiston 3147 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchesters with a general cargo.

The steamer Sigrum, 1584 tons, Captain T. Onarheim, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Delagoa Bay with a general cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... R I M
R I M S Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Towse n1 ..... I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 2.

Austria ..... 4830 Casulich ..... A L S N Co
Bahrein...1402 Grant...P. Gulf ..Arab Stm Ld
Barala ..1899 Milne ..... M & Co
Brackenhall ..2727 Field .....K Nixon & Co
Cheltonian .....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Canara ..... 3849 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crossby ... 2530 Williamson .....T M and Co
Dan ..... 2759 Cuchiel ...W and A G and Co
Eaton Hall ...2380 Dyason.....Philadelphia....
80-4 ...W & A & Co
Faris..... 737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Gallia ..... 535 .....Jones.....J M and Co
Galavale ..... 2441 Sorars.....A Yule
Gisela..... 2542 Gapcevich .....A L S N Co
Helios ..... Sv Knudsen .....F P C & Co
Habsburg .....2365 Selerich... A L S N Co
Istrar..... 2979 Jacob .....K N & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....K N & Co
Itola ..... 3401 Tucker .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Ormiston .....3147 Hamilton..... .....
Persia .....4154 Bradshaw.....P and O Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo .....Port Gun boat
Sigrum.....1394 Cnarheim..... .....
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Sangola.....3449 Scott .....M M & Co
Sutherland ...2277 Longstaff . .....
Stephanotis .....2584 Goodridge .....
Vellore ..... 3164 Kiddi-ton...80-4...T M&Co
Wartenfels .....2834 Reimer..... W and A G and Co
Dwarka .....739 Moxon ...Repairing ...24-4...
M M & Co
Egypt.....4207 Summers London.. .....
P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Obra	3521	Fenwick	...Rangoon		M M & Co
B Assaye	4359	Cookman	...Shanghai	7-5	P and O S N Co
C and R	Den of Airlie		...3785	Thomson	... ...
				M'seilles	8-5 ... K N & Co
F City of Manchester			4538	...Martin	... ...
					K N & Co
M Pandua			2126	Handcock	... M M & Co
M Magdala			3134	Galloway	...W & A G & Co
N Clintonia			2440	Mathews	R E Collins & Co
O Hatumet			2584	Peters	...Naples ...7-5 ... T M and Co
P Falls of Nith			3021	Mackenzie	...Antwerp 9-5 ...W and A G & Co
Q Markgraf			2325	Keech	...Zanzibar ...3-5 ... A B & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia ...4036 Mitchell ...Dunkirk ...27-4
3 Persepolis...2383 Sasher...Liverpool &c..1-5
W & A G & Co
5 Worsley Hall.....2238 Seaborn ...29-4...
K N & Co
6 Chanda ... ...3951 Cunningham ...M M & Co
7 Gablonz ... ...4771 Gilluber ...A L S N Co
8 Clan Macphee ...3224 Day ...Dunkirk ...
30-4...W & A G Co
9 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes...W & A G & Co
10&11 Hantsman . 4827 Goldesan...Dunkirk ...
9-5 ...T M & Co
15 Orsolo...2849 Chie-ay ...Venice...S N Co
15 African Monarch ...2593 Dakers...Kobe...
10-5...T M & Co
16 Barjora....1938 Cammeo ..... M M & Co

M W D D

Banca ..... 3794 Potter .....Kobe.....
P & O Co

H W P D

Notaresati ..... 699 .....Bo S N Co
Pesani .....551 Volliji .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa ..... 950 Penny... .....M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commander.	From
1	Girola	Gapcevich..	Trieste, Apl 11
	Segrum	Onarheim...	D'goa Bay, Ap10
2	Ormiston	Hamilton...	G'gow, Mar 15
	Persia	Bradshaw...	London, Apl 11
	C of M'ester...	Martin ...	L'pool, Apl 8
	Stephanotis ...	Goodridge .	Calcutta, Apl21
	R I M S Pr's	Headlam ...	Muscat, Apl 25

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
2	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
	Hamayun ...	Jones	Jeddah
	K'kura Maru.	Hari	Kobe
	Obra	Fenwick ...	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Wartenfels, for Hamburg &c.
" Stolzenfels, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa left Aden yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—85 bales wool, P Morlidhar; 40 bales wool, B Hurbham; 25 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 55 bales wool, D Nagjee; 61 bales wool, A H Bundally; 50 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 2,678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 26 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

Brank Some Hall s—622 cwts linseed oil cake, F F Campbell and Co; 512 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—560 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Den of Airlie s—100 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Iran s—4017 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran 4,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rape seed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed. 4,000 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros:

Clan Macphee s—5,998 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—237 cwts dairy products, A C Kohler; 51 cwts gum Arabic J Warbheram and Co; 13 bales cowhides H Cannon and Co.

Wartenfels s—495 bales cotton, H Blaschek and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Habsberg s—100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clintonia s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Den of Airlie s—4,002 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1000 cwts rape seed, 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 998 cwts linseed, John Facheri; 300 tons old iron, M Sheriff and Co; 350 tons old iron G Hakimji and Co; 200 tons old iron S Mamooji and Co; 200 bales cotton. W Wolf and Sons; 650 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habeberg s—110 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

Austria s—220 bales cotton J Finlay and Co; 1022 cwts bone sinews J Livingstone and Co; 200 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy,

FOR NAPLES.

Hatumet s—253 cwts castorseed, C Boggacno and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magdala s—6,003 cwts rapeseed, 18,018 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingilly seed, 2,000 cwts castor seed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Istrar s—1,000 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co.

Falls of Nith s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton fly, 120 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 20 bales hemp, 310 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 3000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, 95 bales cotton fly, 195 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 10 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR OSAKA.

African Monarch s—500 bales cotton, M H Dehdashte,

FOR KOBE.

African Monarch s—300 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti.

Banca s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, G G Kaisha

Assaye s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—600bales cotton, H Nensey and Co;

Assaye s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 130 bales cotton twist, I David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 95 cwts gum olibanum, L Amichand 142 cwts gum olibanum, J Dossa: 11 bales almonds, 6 bales gram, 13 bales toordal 5 cwts sharkfins, N C Bhesania; 21 cwts condements, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 25 bales cotton twist, D Sasoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 2.

Steamer Stephanotis from Calcutta, Agents —Andrew Yule and Co; 5,718 tons coal.4,500 fire bricks.

Steamer Sigrum from Durban, Port Natal, Agents—W and A Graham and Co; 3,143 tons coal.

Steamer Gisela, from Trieste, Agents—A L S N Co; 112 lbs cement, 10 bags coffee, 3 cases hollow glass, 89 cases lampware, 421 cases nails, 1 case paper, 183 bags almonds, 4 cases wine, 7 bags sugar, 5 cases tea, 30 cases cutlery, 3 cases cotton yarn, 1 parcel [illegible], 1 case woolens.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Basbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-1-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5 12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krative, Kitchesko, Vises (Keoprulu), Banchitron, Gotolia (Monastir). Rates for aforementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Bhamo route to China restored (2-7-12).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in argentine Republic intended to be [illegible] mitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 1. BOMBAY, May 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 11-16		unchgd
3 do. Rentes.	85 1-2		unchgd
2 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	64 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 11- 6		:-4
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 15-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York	60		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-20		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20-47 1-2		unchgd
do do. New York	4-85 3-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 15-13		3-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4		-8

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.

Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-8d, unchanged.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £325,000

COUNCIL BILLS :—

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 5,200,00 at 1 4 3-16

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£37,800,000	Dec. £	400,000
Public Deposits	£15,700,000	Unchanged.	
Other Deposits	£31,600,000	Dec. £	1400,000
Govt Securities	£12 900,000	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	£33,000,000	Dec. £	400,000
Notes and Coin	£27,400,000	Dec. £	1,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Moderate business.
Futures	...	Firm.
Manchester...	Firm with a good demand.	
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500	"
Imports	... 27,000	"
Mid-Americans	... 6 61+02	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9 90+05	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
			6 24
Mutilated.			+09
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6 10 +08	6 03 +08	6 00 +07	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5 99 +07	5 99 +08	5 99 +08	

New York 11 a.m., July 11·53, Oct. 10·99
New York official Noon call July 11·54, Oct. 10·98.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·90, Oct. 11·09.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	15,000
" Receipts at " last year...	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	29,600
" Exports to Continent ...	15,000
Spot Cotton ...	11·95+15
Futures—Month of July 13·03+24	
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·04+17	

Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 3-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	11·95+16
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·13+11
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	38 1-2—1-8
Do. Months ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...	38—1-4
Do Months— ...	May-June.
	London—Nominal.

Tone—Dull.

South Australian Wheat ... 38 1-4—1-4
April-May—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	37 1-2—1-8
Do Months— ...	May-June
	Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Rosso—62 1-2lb ...	Nominal.
Do Months ...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 98 p.c. ex-ship. ...	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—	Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 98 p. c. ex-ship ...	52 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	D'kirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	41 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—	D'kirk—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—	Sellers.
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	45 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
	London—Done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	43 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—	Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed	£ 6-14-3+0-0-6d.
	May-June—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...11 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 5 1-2
	May-June—Buyers—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Brazicrs	£ 81 unchgd
Yellow Metal	£ 7d. unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 67 3-3+1-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay —13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"City of Marseilles", "Umsinga," "Circasia" "Chupra."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar	
O & F India (Double bags)...	13 6 3-4—3-4d
Do, Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.— Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Only small business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar	
O & F India	...12 8 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—	May— Sellers.
Tone—Neglected and nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...	9 9 1-4—1-4d
Months of Shipments	June—Sellers.
	10 1 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady with a fair business.	
E A t s & Similar Crystals O & F India	...14 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady at previous prices.	
Mauritius Crystals O & F	
Calcutta and Bombay	...12 3 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...May—Value.
Tone—Firm.	
Java Sugar.—Steady.	Unchanged prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. 2ND May 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Bullion	3,00,000	London	Supt P & O S N Co
Sovs	2,10,000	do	do
11 Boxes Bullion	6,78,399	do	Oberteral Bank
30 Boxes Sovns	22,50,000	Port Said	do
3 Boxes Silver Bars	7,291 37,500	Hongkong	do
1 Box Bullion	13,79,330	London	Busso A'tic Bank
20 Boxes Sovs	90,000	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	1,50,000	Aden	do
1 Box Sovs	21,450	London	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	115	134,228
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	41	49,988

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " "	3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " "	31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market continues steady and rates are unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance. There are few private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 23rd May
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147
Shanghai "	... 200 1-2
Japan "	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the settlement, and has remained quiet but steady during the day, closing 1-16 higher for cash. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 14	0
1st Settlement ...	" 95 15	0

BULLION.—

Yesterday there was a fairly sharp decline in bar silver in London, on China selling. Ready gave way 1-4 and forward 3-16, the rates being 27 11-16 and 27 15-16 respectively. New York was 5-8 lower at 60. The local market opened at 70 1-8 for the first settlement and has advanced 5-16 during the day, closing as under for all positions. Rates have been irregular. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	34	0 6
Australian Gold	... "	23	15 6
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69	15 0
1st Settlement	... "	70	7 0
2nd Settlement	... "	70	7 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	79	5 0
1st Settlement March	... "	79	13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	79	13 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 8·20 lakhs Bills and 51·80 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 13 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 67·30 lakhs. For next week the amount to be alloted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 11th April and arrived to-day with the mail of the 18th April brings £170,000 bar gold and £30,000 sovereigns for Bombay, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	60,000
Bombay ...	... "	20,000
Madras ...	... "	1,20,000
	Total... "	2,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 16th of April and comes with the mail of the 25th April brings £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	3,90,000
Madras ...	... "	1,00,000
Total...	"	8,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 25th April and comes with the mail of the 2nd May brings £100,000 Silver. £190,000 bar gold and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	5,00,000
Madras ...	... "	5,30,000
Total...	"	12,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	14,49,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	33,00,000
Sundries	2,87,000	.....
Assets—		
Government Securities	.....	21,68,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,63,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	7,84,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	11,79,000	.....
Bullion	.....	67,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	166,000
Sundries	36,000	.....
Cash	5,10,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	67,188	60,376	+ 6,812
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 1st May 1913 ...	2,140,760	2,091,577	+ 57,213
Shipments for the week	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	13,708	20,099	— 6,391
China ...			
Japan ...	18,535	528	+ 18,007
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	32,243	20,627	+ 11,616
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 1st May 1913 ...	2,172,986	2,112,204	+ 60,782
Europe ...	1,962,786	219,214	+ 43,502
China ...	16,918	24,798	— 533
Japan ...	6,84,750	6,70,253	+ 5,503
Coast Ports ...	19,775	19,721	+ 57
Total...	2,165,732	2,134,185	+ 31,703
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	18,458	9,577	+ 8,881
China ...			
Japan ...	67,914	58,257	+ 81,57
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 19th April 1913, 12,991 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th April 1913—8,245 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish .	6,223	257,683	270,956
Central India.	2,740	80,453	129,387
Berar an Nagur ..	1,701	103,642	99,279
Bengal ..	1,483	382,993	442,809
Central Provinces ...	3,074	235,729	337,564
Total Comrs.	15,321	1,060,490	1,329,995
Dholleras ...	11,301	142,743	27,780
Broach ...	18,457	214,511	140,811
Compta and Dharwar ...	9,450	72,545	143870
Westerns	6,764	57,259	
Bengals (N. W Provinces)	887	343,972	114,206
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	2,735	104,779	70,249
Sind ...	1,549	110,750	86,231
Persian ...	70	1,788	3,995
American ...	125	31,620	164,818
Egyptian ...	135	1,960	981
Other sorts...	299	4,293	9,141
Total ...	67,188	2,143,790	2,091,577

a Or 25,555 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	403,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 1st May 1913 ...	2,143,790
	2,548,790
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 1st May 1913 ...	965,762
	1,583,028
Less Afloat	79,272
	1,503,156
Less Estimated mill consumption	695,000
	808,156
Less up-country by rail ...	21,236
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 2nd May 1913...	786,920
Difference since last week ...	— 11,954

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Advices from the various home markets have been irregular during the past week, as will be seen from the table given below. Early in the week the tendency continued towards lower prices, the political out-look having affected the market unfavourably. There was however a fair amount of buying of new crop months by the Continent in the neighbourhood of 6d. The last day or so the tone of the American markets has been steady, and this mornings telegrams advise a fairly sharp advance in all markets. The rise is due to heavy short covering on less favourable weather reports from America and on the political situation being considered more favourable. A private telegram says that the "Journal of Commerce" estimates the increase in acreage at 2 3-4 per cent., and that some replanting will be necessary. The market is naturally nervous after the late decline, and any favourable circumstance is likely to cause an advance. Fluctuations may occur, but unless the political situation, which is still grave, becomes dangerous, it is probably we have seen bottom prices, at all events for the present.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July ...	11·55	11·63	+ ·08
" Oct. ...	N. P.	11·04	N. P.
Spot ...	12·00	11·95	— 05
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	12·05	11·95	— ·10
" Oct. ...	N. P.	11·13	N P
Spot ...	12 5-16	12 3-16	— ·1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures May-June	6·45	6·38	— ·07
" July-Aug...	6·40	6·34	— ·06
Spot ...	6·74	6·60	— ·14

There was a sharp decline in prices in the local market early this week, varying for Rs. 10 in Bengals to Rs. 17 in Broach. Oomras generally were Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 lower. The drop was due to a poor demand for forward delivery, coupled with the desire by holders of ready cotton to sell contracts against stocks which they are unable to move. A certain amount of business was put through in fine Broach May, fine Khamgaon Akola May and June, and fine M. G. Bengals and Sindh Punjab for May and sellers were plentiful. To-day there is a steadier feeling in the market owing to the more encouraging advices from home, and prices on opening recovered Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 of the above decline. The near future is uncertain and will be governed chiefly by home advices and the extent of the demand locally. Prices are however on a parity with Americans, and should the home markets continue to advance, a better enquiry may spring up at any time and cause firmer markets here.

Ready cotton has given way in sympathy with contract rates. There has been considerable pressure to sell and the demand has been quite insufficient to maintain prices. The enquiry by shippers has been moderate, and has run chiefly on high class Oomras, Broach, and Bengals. Mills have bought stepled sorts, Khandeish and Muthias. Prices are fully Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 lower on the week.

LATER.

Yesterday having been a holiday on the Continent there is little enquiry here to-day. Japan has not yet replied to the advance. The market has kept very steady, during the day and sellers are awaiting further developments at home, while buyers are trying to cover previous sales. The Liverpool opener is firm and rates close higher as under. Ready cotton is steadier.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 287	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	" 286-87	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 284	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 2:0-81	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 277	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 270	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	" 253	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 249	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 287	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	" 282	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Firm.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·48 +08	6·44 +07	6·41 +07
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·30 +06	6·15 +06	6 09 +06
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·06 +06	6·05 +06	6·05 +06

FREIGHTS.

Though the volume of business done this week, is small as compared with the large business in put through during the last fortnight in March, rates paid are very much in advance, and the market closes very firm for this and near months loading. The following is reported:—

HULL: 1,000 tons light seeds at 15s for June; and 500 tons slight seeds 15s seeds 17s, wheat 19s, also for June.

GENOA: 250 tons seeds cotton at 18s 6d for June.

FEGHORN: 330 tons wheat at 20s 1-6d for May.

MARSEILLE:—6,000 tons seeds at 17s 1-6d wheat at 19s 6d for May, and 2,700 tons wheat at 20s 6d also for May.

DUNKIRK: 500 tons at 18s seeds, 20s wheat, for June, 1,000 tons May at 18s seed

FIXTURES: The following are reported:—

S. S. "CHELTONIAN" :—Antwerp or Marseilles, at 21s. 6d. prompt loading.

S. S. "CAITHNESS" :—One picked port, including Hamburg, at 21s. May.

S. S. "CROSSBY" :—Two picked ports, including Ham

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

Continued from page 4.)

POPPYSEED :

The market continues quiet and prices are rather easier. Receipts continue on a fair scale.

We quote:—

Ready ....., Rs. 11 15 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is quiet with little business passing. Prices are slightly easier for yellow varieties.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	,,	49	0 0
Yellow-Hingunghat	,,	62	8 0
,, Secunderabad	,,	60	0 0

CASTORSEED :—

There has been some falling off in the enquiry and rates are rather easier as under.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market continues steady and prices are unchanged. There is a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is quiet but steady, and there is no change to report.

We quote:—

Bold ...	...	Rs. 48	0 0
Small ...	...	,, 46	0 0

MOWRASEED :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier.

We quote:—

June-Sept ... ...Rs 8 4 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	... 67,188	bales.
Wheat ...	... 377,040	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 238,110	,,
Rapeseed ...	... 63,611	,,
Gingellyseed	... 16,603	,,
Poppyseed ...	... 61,719	,,
Groundnuts...	... 9,151	,,
Castorseed ...	... 83,850	,,
Rice ...	... 79,739	,,
Myrabolams.	... 21,714	,,
Cottonseed ...	... 154,681	,,
Mowrasee ...	... 258	,,
Gram ...	... 24,396	,,
Joowar ...	... 41,215	,,
Maize ...	... 74	,,
Barley ...	... 10,935	,,

LOCAL YARNS.

There is still very little business doing in this market. There has been a small enquire at times by China buyers for 10s. and 12s. Spinners are not inclined to reduce prices to any extent, and the tone of the market, though quiet, is steady. Yesterday about 1,000 bales 10s. changed hands at 7 1-8s. to 7 7-16 annas.

Weekly sales from Shanghai. 5,000 bales.
Sold but uncleared at ,, 40,000 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has again been little change in these markets during the week, but at the close Manchester is firm with a good enquiry.

GREY GOODS : The market here is quiet and the demand moderate.

WHITE GOODS : There is no change to report. The enquiry continues limited.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS : The market continues quiet. Prices are still maintained, but the demand is very moderate.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS : The Bombay market is steady with a good demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS : The market is very quiet, and there is little doing.

DHOOTIES : The home market is steady. Here also the market is steady with a fair enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—The Home Market shows some decline during the week. Our market has been further affected and Rupee prices show a drop of 4 annas per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

The Market is very dull and quiet and there is no business to report. Prices show little or no change.

The approximate quotations are :—

	1st half year.	Whole year.
Powell Duffryn...	Rs. 24-12	Rs. 24
Davisons West Hartley ...	,, 22	,, 21-4
Desherghur ...	,, 19-8	,, 19
Heilgers Standard ...		,, 17-12
Westphalian ...	,, 23	,, 22
Witbank Natal...	,, 21-8	,, 21-4

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tins.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150° American	per case. Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150° American	,, 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can	,, 5	0 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	,, 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	,, 4	12 2
Tiger Brand ... ...125° American	,, 4	12 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ..... 125°	per 2 tins ,, 4	4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	,, 4	4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	per 8 l gals. ,, 3	10 0
Camel Brand in tins...125°	per 2 tins. ,, 4	4 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil "Waverley" per case of two tins ...	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 6 gallons	3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 6 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 4 0
Bell Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bell Brand New Tins per pair..	3 15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 7 0
Shell 15 P. cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor 6 cans per case ...	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and rates have advanced in many cases during the week. Quieter feeling in the cotton market has supported, and we see improvement in prices of many concerns. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at and about Rs. 1,715 ; Bank of India have improved to Rs. 65 1-2, Indian Specie to Rs. 67; Central Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 30 1-4; Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 86 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles are at Rs. 97; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 640; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 194, while preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 175; Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 255, and preference shares are steady at Rs. 288 1-2; Phillips have changed hands at Rs. 37; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co.'s shares are steady at Rs. 835; Shivrajpurs at Rs. 21; Sardar Carbonic Gas Co.'s ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 71; Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 100 1-4, preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 175, and deferred shares at Rs. 221 ; Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 61 1-2 ; Treachers are weak at Rs. 477 1-2 ; Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., ordiuary shares have been put through at Rs. 920, and preference shares at Rs. 720. In mill companies, Bombay United are steady at Rs. 545 c.d.; Central Indias have improved to Rs. 2,185, Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s shares to Rs. 1,455, Crescents to Rs. 117 1-2, Currimbhoys to Rs. 1,160, Davids to Rs. 511 1-4, Fazalbhoys to Rs. 525, Finlays to Rs. 367 1-2, Jamsheds to Rs. 147 1-2, Khatao Makanji Mill shares to Rs. 1,400 c.d., Kohinoors to Rs. 760 x. d., Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,340, Madhavji Dharamsi Mill shares to Rs. 1,425, Maneckji Petits to Rs. 3,185, New Great Easterns to Rs. 252 1-2, New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,070, Phaenix to Rs. 150 x.d., Standards to Rs. 1,335 c.d., Swan Mill Shares to Rs. 290 x.d. Swadeshis to Rs. 1,700 x.d. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 597 1-2, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 6721-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas have changed hands at Rs. 133 1-2 ; Amritsar Pattis are quiet at Rs. 137 ; Gujarat Railways are unchanged at Rs. 120 and Central Provinces at Rs. 97. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 1.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	15,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	15,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	11·95
Future Cotton at New York July	11·23
Future Cotton at New York October	11·04
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures	do
General Tone of Market :—	

Advanced on favorable cables bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ...	11·95
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·95
Opening tone of Market—	Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed stead .
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	do
Total Day's Sales	13,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 ,,
Sales of Surats	
Total Day's Imports ...	23,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·90
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·60+2
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G O C
May-June	6·33+·3
June-July	6·36+7
July-Aug.	6·34+10
Aug.-Sept.	6·24+10
Sept.-Oct.	6·10+8
Oct.-Nov.	6·03+8
Nov.-Dec.	6·00+7
Dec.-Jan.	5·99+7
Jan.-Feb.	5·99

Manchester piece goods market—Rather slow buyers adopting waiting attitude. Grey shirtings medium are easier with less inquiry. Demand from China for staples.

LONDON, May 1.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-July—Ldn.	45 6 Done.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Hamburg	47 9Selleas.
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Hamburg	43 9 Done.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May—do ... June-July—	£25-10-0 ,, £ 25-0-0 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June—Hamburg...	66 9 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	50 6 ,,
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	52 6 ,,
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...	£6-14-6 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London...	38 6 ,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London...	38 3 ,,
Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London ...	38 6 ,,
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London—	Noml.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Quiet.
Do. South Australian ...	May-June.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—June ...	7 9
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	1,900,000 Bushels.

LONDON, May 1.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent	Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June	9 9 3-4 ,,
German Beet-root 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hamburg. May	9 10 1-2 ,,
,, Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June...	13 1-2 ,,
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) June-July—	13 3 ,,
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F India May-June	12 5 1-4 ,,
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India June-July	12 6 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May	12 3 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June	13 9 ,,
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— June-July...	14 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, May 1.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June ..	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	12
Closing Tone of Market) Special Feature ...)	Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, May. 1.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67 7 6
,, Best English Selected.	74 0 0
,, Braziers	81 0 0
,, Tone of Market ...	Steady
Hard Spelter	21 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	Mutilated 7d
Yellow Metal	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 7 9
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 8
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1
Lead Pig English	18 7 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot	27 11-16
,, 2 months hence	27 15-16
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet

LONDON, May 1.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 11-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 15-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet to	Dull
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	China selling
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 85 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 74 11-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-8
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-8
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 78 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 20 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	25·20
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20 47 1-2
New york (Demand Bills) dis	4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	3
Do. 7 days Matket loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 7-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, May. 2.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·38	6·42
June-July...	6·36	6·40
July-Aug....	6·34	6·38
Aug.-Sept...	6 24	6·28
Sept.-Oct....	6·10	6·14
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·03	6·07
Nov.-Dec....	6·00	6·04
Dec Jan. ..	5·99	6·03
Jan.-Feb. ...	5·99	6·03

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amon	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 ,,	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 ,,	1715
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 ,,	65 1-2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 ,,	1740
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 ,,	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 ,,	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12¾
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charted ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 ,,	86¼
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£37½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	1¾ ,,	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	76½xd
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	725
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	265
Central India ...	500	500	70	2185
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	11½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1160
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
Daaid ...	450	250	10	511¼
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	485
Empress ...	500	500	...	152½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	500	200	Nil	135
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	..	525
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1660
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	367½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	92½
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	147½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1240
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	760
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1425
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3185
Monarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3000
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1070
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	797
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1235
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	250
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1700
Textile	500	500	20	1405
Vishnu Cotton Co do	500	500	Nil	422
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	672½
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 ,,	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 ,,	186
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ ,,	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ ,,	133
Central Provinces..	26		4½ ,,	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 ,,	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley....	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	113	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	345
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	140
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 ,,	12½
Bamanka	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ..	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	640
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	19½
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	175
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	19
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do, P.	250	250	6	255
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	232½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	30½
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ ,,	50
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	171
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co .....O.	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	37
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	835
Sirvar Carbonic Gas Co..... ...	100	100	5	20½
Scundy and Co ...	100	100	...	71
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. P. Ld	80	80	...	100½
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	221
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p. c	175
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	212
	500	500	yr. 80	61½ 477½

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King has presented a challenge cup to be competed for annually by officers in the jumping competition of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament. The King's Challenge Cup, with £50, will be the first prise in this competition, and the second and third prizes will be £30 and £20. The date for receiving entries, in the officers' jumping competition only, has been extended to April 21.

The King has sanctioned a new badge in the form of a blue enamelled cross to be conferred by the committee of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for distinguished, exceptional, or long and faithful service, other than those services for which medals of the institution are given.

In the House of Commons, on April 11, Mr. Sandys moved the second reading of the National Service (Territorial Force) Bill by which it was proposed to make every male person resident in the United Kingdom upon attaining the age of eighteen years liable to serve as a private soldier in the Territorial Force within the United Kingdom. Mr. Sandys explained that the terms of service and periods of training were exactly the same as those prescribed in the Territorial Force Act. Only a comparatively small proportion of those liable to serve would actually be wanted, and a high standard of physical efficiency would be exacted, which would be varied from time to time in order to meet the requirements of the force. The rejection was moved by Mr. Whitehouse. Lord C. Beresford, Col. Weston, and Mr. Wyndham took part in the discussion. Col. Seely stated the objections of the Government to the measure, and claimed that the advantages of a voluntary Army could not be exaggerated. Mr. Bonar Law suggested that the War Secretary was much too optimistic in his view of the power of this country to resist invasion, and that he did not sufficiently take into account the changed conditions due to the tremendous growth of the navies of Continental Powers, and the great progress that there had been in submarines and in aerial navigation. The Bill was still under discussion when at five o'clock the debate stood adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on April 14, the Ancient Monuments (Consolidation and Amendment) Bill was read a first time.

In the Commons, the Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill was further considered in committee, the discussion proceeding on Clause 1, which deals with the imposition and renewal of taxes and gives statutory and legal effect to a resolution in Committee of Ways and Means as if the tax were contained in an Act of Parliament. An amendment, moved by Mr. Murray Macdonald, to limit the scope on the Bill to old taxes, was accepted by the Government. The discussion revealed difference of opinion on both sides of the House as to the wisdom of the acceptance of the amendment. It was carried, however, by 224 to seventy-five. Other amendments were considered, and at eleven o'clock progress was reported.

In the House of Lords, on April 15, the second reading of the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill was moved by Lord Strachie. The Bill was supported by the Bishop of London, and the Marquess of Lansdowne, and the second reading was agreed to. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Lords on April 16 a message was read from the King thanking their lordships for the message of condolence on the assassination of the King of the Hellenes.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Robert Harcourt moved a resolution for the abolition of the present censorship of stage plays. Mr. Ellis Griffith, Under Secretary for the Home Office, timed that the present arrangements under which the Licenser of Plays had the assistance of an Advisory Committee, to whom in cases of doubt a play was submitted before a license was refused, had been working well. At the same time, he stated that the Government were anxious to leave this question to the unfettered discretion of the House. Several private members took part in the discussion, and the motion was carried without a division.

The "Times" Parliamentary correspondent explains that the official figures for 1912-13 show a surplus of £189,069, but to this ought to be added the £1,500,000, which the Government diverted from the old sinking fund partly for the Navy and partly for a loan to the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda. The Government afterwards obtained the money in the form of a Supplementary Estimate, and the original £1,500,000 was left in the Exchequer balances, where it remains, and the old sinking fund has been again deprived of it.

The Tariff Reform Party in Mid Herts have defined their attitude towards the rumoured selection of the Hon. Sidney Peel as prospective Unionist candidate in succession to Sir Hildred Carlile, who is about to retire. A meeting of representatives of the federated branches of the Tariff Reform League in Mid Herts was held at St. Albans, on April 12, under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Grimwood, and a resolution was passed unanimously recording that the seat was won by a "record" majority at the last election for the full policy of Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference, and expressing the conviction that no candidate will be acceptable to the electorate who is not prepared to actively support that policy without reserve or qualification, while giving a loyal support to the methods of procedure laid down by Mr. Bonar Law in his Edinburgh speech.

Major Innes Hopkins, of Newcastle, has accepted an invitation to become prospective Unionist candidate for the Jarrow Division of Durham.

At a meeting of the Rochester Liberal Association, on April 11, the retirement of the Liberal member, Mr. Ernest Lamb, at the end of the present Parliament, was announced. The names of several gentlemen who are willing to contest the seat in the Liberal interest were mentioned.

Mr. G. B. Lloyd, a local banker, was adopted on April 14, as the Unionist candidate for Shrewsbury, and in his speech declared himself a follower of Mr. Bonar Law, and a supporter of Lord Roberts's scheme of national service. To-morrow, April 19, has been fixed for nominations.

Mr. C. Saramanga Ralli, of Shanklin, was adopted on April 12, by the Isle of Wight Liberal Union as Liberal candidate for the island. He was the candidate at the last election.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke on April 11, at a meeting held in the Corn Exchange, Lincoln, and arranged by the local Unionist Association, and discussed the future of the Unionist policy of Preference. Dr. Mansel Sympson was in the chair, and Mr. J. F. Fraser, the prospective Unionist candidate, was among those present. In the course of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain said he would pay that audience a poor compliment if he supposed they cared for nothing but their own pockets. He preferred to appeal to them on higher grounds, and it was for that reason he was speaking on the question of the imperial organisation of trade. Their opponents had been saying that the Imperial Preference had received a setback, and he did not know how many times in the last ten years they had been told that Tariff Reform was dead. But it was more lively than ever, and generally was found to be where least expected. (Laughter and cheers.) So it had been during the last week or two, for Imperial Preference had received a signal reinforcement from a discussion in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, where a native moved a resolution declaring the desirability of considering financial measures for strengthening the resources of the Government, with special reference to the possibility of increasing the revenue under a system of preferential tariffs with India and the Colonies. (Cheers.) That was one of the most hopeful things that had happened in Indian political and economic development for several years. For the first time, on the motion of a native member of the Council, a proposal was made that instead of seeking selfish protection for themselves they should see whether it was not possible to enter into an empire movement for closer trade and for preferential relations between all parts of the King's scattered Dominions. (Cheers.) After quoting some words of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on Indian imports and exports and his prophecy that the competition in the Far East for the Indian market was certain to be of a formidable character, Mr. Chamberlain asked if they were to sit by and do nothing. Was it to be said that principles adopted seventy years ago were to forbid them to hold out their hand to the native Indian advance and to forbid them to grasp the hand of the Canadian and Australian, who stretched it across the sea to them? He knew Mr. Bright, and he had read of Mr. Cobden. They were men who did their own thinking, and they would not have respected Englishmen of the present day, if they did not do theirs. They could not live wholly on the wisdom of their ancestors.

Addressing a meeting at Birkenhead on April 14 in support of the prospective Liberal candidate for the division, Mr. Runciman, M. P., President of the Board of Agriculture, said their opponents appeared now to be flirting with conscription. By whatever soft phrase the views behind the National Service League, and the Bills introduced by it were expressed, the fact remained that it was conscription, and speaking for himself and his colleagues, he said emphatically that they could have no compromise on this subject. They could not agree to any breach in the voluntary system. One of the ugliest features of the present campaign for conscription had been the deliberate belittling of the Territorial Force by prominent members of the National Service League. It was the most unpatriotic policy ever adopted by any organisation of British men. The National Service men appeared to have forgotton the Navy, and they imagined that the expeditionary force of 160,000 men would be engaged. He would like to know where they were to be engaged. He hoped not on the Continent of Europe. They might be engaged elsewhere, as they were in the South African war, and in that case the country would have to depend upon the Territorials, pressed army or no pressed army. It might be necessary to guard against the merest chance of our enemy breaking through the fleet, but it was a remote chance, and he was not prepared to put the country into bankruptcy to save it from such a remote contingency. They were asked to assume that the largest Navy in the world was going to be the most impotent Navy in the world. He was no believer in the "inevitable" war, and he denied in a most categorical way, that this country had secret understandings with any Continental Power which might be involved in a European war.

Addressing the members of Lloyd's on April 14, on the subject of the Territorial Force, Major-Gen. Bethune, C.B., said that the Territorial Army was going through a time of stress and trouble, but he honestly believed it would go on, and that if the War Office could get the number of men they required they would have a force that could keep an advancing army at bay in case of invasion. There was a great deal of misunderstanding as to what the Territorials were required for. He knew they could not meet the trained Continental armies, but they were quite competent to repel a national raid.

Mr. Balfour was present on April 16 at a dinner of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation, held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel. In the course of a speech, in reply to the toast, "The Houses of Parliament," he referred to the decay of Parliament, and said that every man must regard with a certain anxiety the present period of transition. The consequences of the recent constitutional changes had been to limit, as some people thought to destroy, the power of the second chamber to do the work of the second chamber. He was quite certain that in proportion as they made the second chamber a representative chamber, in that proportion they handed over the power now held by the House of Commons to the second chamber.

What appears to have been an attempt to blow up a part of the Bank of England by means of a bomb was made on April 14, but was happily frustrated by some defect in the working of the machine. About three o'clock in the afternoon an ordinary milkcan, sealed down, was found hanging on the railings of the Bartholomew Lane entrance to the Bank. It had been secured by means of two hat-pins. The attention of a police-constable was called to the object by a scavenger, and the constable at once removed the can, from which smoke was seen to be issuing. Holding the can at arm's length, the officer took it to the fountain outside the Royal Exchange and plunged it into the water. It was afterwards taken to Cloak Lane police station, where it was found to contain about a pound of blasting powder, an electric battery with wires attached to a time fuse, a match box, and some hairpins. An elaborate and ingenious mechanism, which had been set going, had stopped. It is not yet known when the machine was timed to explode, as both hands of the watch which had been connected with the battery had been removed, and one supplementary hand substituted. The bomb was handed over to Home Office officials for examination, and a close search of the Bank premises was made but without any further discovery being made. At the time when the bomb was found Bartholomew Lane was crowded with business men.

An outrage, supposed to be the work of woman suffragists, was perpetrated at St. Leonards on April 15 by the burning of Levetleigh, a house until recently tenanted by Mr. Arthur Du Cros, M.P. The damage to the house, which was empty, is estimated at nearly £10,000.

Sir Edward Henry, the Commissioner of Police, on April 15 sent the following letter to the acting secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union:—"Madam,—It has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State that the meetings held by the Women's Social and Political Union in Hyde Park, Wimbledon Common, and other public open spaces in the metropolitan area have been the occasion of grave disorder, notwithstanding the presence of large forces of police, and I have advised him that, having regard to the character of the speeches delivered thereat, it is not practicable by any police arrangements to obviate the possibility of similar disorder occurring if such meetings are held. In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that it is the avowed policy of the Women's Social and Political Union to advocate the commission of crimes the Secretary of State for the Home Department has directed me to instruct the Metropolitan Police to take such steps as are necessary and within their powers to prevent such meetings being held."

The Earl of Rosebery was the guest of the London Press Club at the annual dinner of the club, held at De Keyser's Hotel on April 12. Mr. E. L. Goodman (chairman of the club) presided, and in addition to Lord Rosebery the guests included the Hon. J. L. Griffiths (American Consul-General) and Mr. Max Beerbohm. Lord Rosebery, in proposing the toast of "The Club," spoke of the increased power and responsibility of the modern Press, and addressed an earnest appeal to the Press of this country to throw all its weight on the side of peace. The appeal can be heartily endorsed by the "Standard," which throughout the Balkan crisis has consistently and studiously pursued the pacific and ignored the sensational course. Lord Rosebery, in proposing the toast of "The Press Club," surprised his audience by remarking that that might be his last public speech not merely to an audience of journalists, but to any audience.

Two features stand out in the fifth report of the Public Trustee [Cd. 6719] which was issued on April 15. One is the steadily growing volume of the work of the department, which was last year nearly 50 per cent. greater than in the previous year; the other is the increasing latitude allowed in the selection of securities by the settlements entrusted to the Public Trustee, and, consequently upon this, the high yield of interest for this class of investment. The growth of the department, indeed, has been so rapid that the quarters in which it is temporarily housed in Clement's Inn have become most inconveniently restricted. About two and a half years ago an excellent site in Kingsway was secured for a permanent office, and the building, though still far from completion, is now being erected. The Public Trustee refers to the urgent need for its early completion, and to the uneconomical payment of high rent charges for the present premises which are inadequate for the needs of the staff. The department held at the end of the year investments to the amount of £31,445,986.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall on April 15, the Lord Mayor nominated Mr. Frederic George Painter, Master of the Framework Knitters' Company, as a candidate for the Shrievalty of the City at the forthcoming election at midsummer. Mr. Painter, who is Deputy-Alderman of Coleman Street Ward, has been a member of the Corporation since 1897, and has recently retired from the profession of a chartered accountant in the City. The only other candidate is Alderman and Col. John Humphery, of Hay's Wharf, London Bridge.

It is understood that, during the approaching official visit of the President of the French Republic to this country as the guest of the King, the City Corporation will offer him a civic welcome in the Guildhall and will present him with an address in a gold box. His two immediate predecessors were similarly received in the City—President Loubet on July 17, 1903, and President Fallieres on May 27, 1908. There will be a luncheon in the great hall.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, with a passenger, Mr. Frank Dupree, a journalist, on April 11 flew across the Channel from Dover to Dunkirk and back on an eighty horse-power Bleriot monoplane without descending. The flight of 120 miles, including sixty-five miles over water, occupied ninety-five minutes. Mr. Hamel has now crossed the Channel thirteen times by air.

Snow fell in many parts of the country on April 11, and reports received late in the evening showed that in many places the farmers were feeling much anxiety for their young lambs. In London the fall was quite light and did not lie, but further north the snow fell continuously for hours, and the usual inconvenience to agricultural workers and others was caused.

The engineering trades employed in Portsmouth Dockyard have, by a large majority, decided to support the men at Devonport and Chatham Dockyards in their determination to refuse to work overtime until such time as the demands for better pay and improved conditions which have been laid before the Admiralty are granted. Notification of this decision has been given to the authorities, though it is understood no date has yet been mentioned for taking the step threatened. During the last few months much overtime has been put in, the men working in night shifts.

Mr. G. Porter, secretary of the Portsmouth Trades and Labour Council, has received the following letter from Dr. Macnamara:—"I say undoubtedly, and with a full sense of the responsibility that attaches to what I am saying, if you take the weekly wage, the rate per week, of certain classes of our workers, disregarding the hours and disregarding the privileges, as you have been doing, they are at this moment in certain trades lower, not as regards corresponding work done in the locality of the dockyard towns—that I challenge—but certainly lower than for the corresponding work in private yards in the North. There is no need to beat about the bush over that. Taking the weekly wage, if you do not consider the other conditions that come into the matter, but which go in the balance, and you set these on one side it is a fact that at this moment there are men outside, engaged upon work corresponding to certain classes of work in our dockyards, who are getting higher wages. That circumstance the Board of Admiralty will have to take into consideration. They will sit down and examine the matter fully and will give due weight to all these circumstances. They will take the hours the men work—forty-eight hours; they will take the privileges—and I lay great stress upon continuity of employment—that is a relief to the men's minds as regards the wives and children that cannot be overestimated. The Board will take these things in one balance with the wages paid outside in other work, and will have seriously to consider whether the present rates do not need revision."

The executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation met at Cardiff on April 15, and decided to withdraw the twenty-eight days' notices which had been tendered on the non-unionist question and to substitute twenty-four hours' notices to be tendered throughout South Wales on April 30.

At a meeting in London on April 15 of the Coal conciliation Board for the federated districts of England and North Wales, it was unanimously agreed to raise the miners' wages by five per cent on the basis rate of 1888.

The meeting of the Executive of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, which should have been held on April 12 to consider the employers' reply to the demand for the formation of a National Wages Board, has been postponed for a week. This is the second adjournment, and the fact is regarded as an indication of the determination of the men to declare a general strike, in the event of the shipowners declining to agree to the proposal, advantage being taken of the interval to put the Union's finances in order.

At a meeting of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce held at Hawick on April 14 a telegram was received from Sir John Henniker Heaton stating that he and his friends were prepared to give the Government a bank guarantee against loss by the adoption of universal penny postage. The preliminary expenses would be one-tenth of the cost of a "Dreadnought," and it would be quite as effective in bringing about peace and goodwill among nations.

According to the "Times" Glasgow correspondent, the Scottish railway companies have decided to make a number of increases in their passenger rates. The increases, which will take effect on May 1, include a five per cent. rise in third-class ordinary return and week-end fares, and a rise of from two and a half to five per cent. in season-ticket rates. Excursion fares for periods ranging from one to two weeks will remain as heretofore, namely, single fare and a quarter. Day excursion fares for long distances will also be increased.

Lord Rosebery will unveil on June 13 the Selkirk Flodden memorial, which is being erected to mark the quarter-centenary of Flodden and to commemorate the sons of Ettrick Forest who fell in that battle. The monument represents the return from Flodden of Fletcher, who is supposed to have return alone of the seventy men who set out from the burgh to join King James's army. He bears aloft a pennon taken from the English, which is supposed to be the old flag still preserved in the Public Library The figure, cast in bronze, is the work of Mr. Thomas J. Clapperton, sculptor, of Chelsea.

The "Times" learns that the slip at John Brown and Co.'s yard at Clydebank from which the Aquitania is to be launched next Monday is to be reserved for a new Orient liner, of about 14,000 tons. The type of engines for the new vessel has not yet been determined. The latest Orient liner—the "Orama," of 13,000 tons—is a triple rew steamer fitted with a combination of reciprocating and turbine engines. Since she was built two years ago geared turbines have come into use, and therefore the desirability of fitting the projected vessel with these and twin screws is under consideration. It is understood that a point which shipowners are likely in future to take into account in connection with geared and ordinary turbines is that of the relative amount of noise caused by each system.

An important scheme of harbour extension which is expected to come before the Clyde Navigation Trustees at an early date will provided for the utilisation of all the 405 acres of ground at Shieldhall owned by the trustees, and if it is adopted and approved by Perliament it will increase the quayage by about half its present extent. It will form by far the largest addition which has ever been made to the berthage accommodation of the port.

The Dublin season was opened on April 11, when the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Aberdeen gave the St. Patrick's Ball at Dublin Castle. Owing to the Court mourning the Viceregal festivities this season will be fewer than usual, but three State dinners, two State balls, and some small dances will be given The attendance at the St. Patrick's Ball was large.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held the only levee of the Dubblin season on April 16, Hiterto to leves have been held, and the suppression of one of them had the effect of increasing the attendance at the surving ceremony. The leeve lasted for nearly three quarters of an hour instead of the usual twenty minutes.

The first list of subscription to the Home Rule Fund for 1913 has been published. The amount subscribed up so the present is 6,007l., as compased with 5,468l. last year and 2,130l. in 1911. The sum for the present year includes subscriptions of 50l. each from seventy-two members of the Nationalist Party and of 100l, each from Alderman Cotton, M.P., Mr. A. Roche, M. P., and Mr. Lindsey Talbot-Crosbie, of Ardfirt Abbey, County Kerry.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The "Times" Toronto correspondent telegraphed on April 13:—Discussing naval policy, Sir Charles Tupper, who is now on his way to England, said:—I heartily approve of the proposal to contribute three Dreadnoughts, of the highest class to meet any emergency which might arise, but regret exceedingly that the Opposition have not supported that policy, as it was not only calculated to meet any emergency which might endanger the solidarity of the empire, but also placed Canada in a position to form whatever Parliament decided in the nature of a local navy, with power to recall those ships for that purpose.

On April 14 our contemporary's Ottawa correspondent telegraphed:—Sir Wilfried Laurier drew the attention of the House to-day to a story that three Russians who had settled in Canada and had become naturalised Canadians had returned to Russia and had been sent to Siberia for life, after having been tried by court-martial on a charge of evasion of military service. Sir Wilfrid said that the case once more raised the question of the effect of naturalisation in Canada. A foreigner might become a British subject in Canada, but he was not recognised as a British subject outside Canada. Mr. Borden promised to ask the Department of Justice to look into the matter and to see whether anything could be done.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislature of Newfoundland was prorogued on April 16 after a six weeks' session. It paised the complete programme of measures presented by the Government. In the closing speech the Governor announced the thanks of the Imperial Cabinet for the Colony's offer to join in the naval defence of the empire, and intimated that Admiralty was considering how this could best be effected.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In the course of an interview at Durban on April 10, the "Globe" states, Mr. Polak said that he had consulted with Mr. Gandhi regarding the effect of the Immigration Bill in its relation to the Indians in South Africa and they had come to the conclusion that it was entirely unacceptable to the Indians. The Bill, he said, according to Reuter, disturbed their existing rights. Unless the Bill was materially altered there would be revival of passive resistance, which would not be confined to the Transvaal.

During the debate on the Budget in the South African Parliament on April 14, General Hertzog made a bitter attack on General Botha, and it is feared that on open quarel within the Ministerial Party cannot now be avoided.

BASUTOLAND.

On the racecourse outside the Maseru on April 11 Lord Gladstone installed Griffith as paramount chief of Basutoland in succession in his late brother Letsie. His Excellency and a number of distinguished visitors occupied a platform facing the one on which the chiefs were assembled. A national address was presented to Lord Gladstone welcoming him and declaring the country's loyalty to King George. The address repeated what the Basutos said to the Duke of Connaught, that the nation was not yet educated to a sufficient standard to enter the Union. The Governor-General emphasised the duty of the Basuto to develop their country to the best account. Lord Gladstone opened the National Council, and announced the establishment of an agricultural school.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, announces that there will probably be a surplus of £600,000 for the year, £500,000 of which he proposes to devote to public works purposes.

The battle-cruiser "New Zealand" arrived at Wellington on April 12, and was escorted up the harbour by a flotilla of steamers yachts, and motor-launches. The wharves and other points of vantage were crowded with spectators.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the "Cologne Gazette" says that the Czar will be present at the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise in Berlin next month. If the announcement is accurate, the arrangements—as was the case with regard to the visit of King George and Queen Mary—will have been made through personal and not through diplomatic channels.

It is announced that the German Emperor has invited the Emperor Nicholas to be present at the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia to Prince Ernst August of Cumberland. The Emperor Nicholas, it is added, has accepted the invitation in principle.

At dinner on April 11 the Emperor conferred on the Duke of Cumberland the Order of the Black Eagle, and on the Duchess of Cumberland the Order of Louise of the years 1813 to 1814.

FRANCE.

It was announced in Paris on April 13 that President Poincare will pay in official visit to London on June 23.

Owing to the death of Mme. Antony Poincare there was no official inauguration on April 12 of the Salon de la Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts in the Grand Palais.

The annual commemoration of the birth of Gambetta, a date now substituted in patriotic celebrations for that of his death on Dec. 31, was attended as Vile d'Army on April 13 by the Minister of War, M. Etiene and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, who, in the tributes they paid to the memory of the great Tribune of the people, both gave prominence to his work for the defence of his country.

RUSSIA.

General Baron Langhoff, Minister and Secretary of State for the Grand Duchy of Finland, has resigned.

Among those who were honoured with an audience at Tsarskoe Selo last week were Dordjieff and other Tibetan notables. The Czar received Col. Nadeshny, chief to the Russian military mission to Mongolia, on April 11.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on April 13. Bills to repeal the obnoxious costwise clause of the Panama Act have been introduced in both Chambers. The Senate measure, which is again fathered by Mr. Root, has gone to the Committee on Interoceanic canals. As Mr. O'Gorman is chairman of the committee, the Bill may well be delayed there unless the President asserts himself. When and how the President will act is still officially obscure.

The Lower House of the Californian Legislature dropped, on April 15, the Bill prohibiting the acquisition of land by aliens who were ineligible for citizenship and passed a measure prohibiting all aliens from acquiring land.

Governor Suizer signed on April 10 a Bill giving all the cities of New York State genuine home rule. The new law gives each city full authority to carry out all the functions of local self-government, and relieves the cities from future interference by the State Legislature at Albany, except in structural changes relating to city government.

PERSIA.

The following official telegram has been received at the Persian Legation:—The Government troops have subdued the Boer Ahmadi rebels, who were responsible for the Eckford incident, and have destroyed their strongholds. Sowlat-ed-Dowleh, who is at Kazerun has tendered submission. Pressure has been brought on Mohamed Ali Khan Kashkuli for the surrender of those guilty of the attack on Mr. Smart and on the late Capt. Eckford. There is hope for the speedy apprehension of the culprits. Col. Hjalmarson has arrived at Shiraz with his force, having disarmed the rebels on the way Kavam-el-Mulk has set out from Shiraz on a punitive expedition against the Arab Baharloo rebels.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd May 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba, will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 3rd instant, from 4 p.m.

It is proposed to hold 3 competitions:—

100 yards grouping 5 shots (points for best group).

200 yards falling Plates, 8 shots last 7 to count.

300 yards 1st class Figure Target 8 shots, last 7 to count.

Prizes for the aggregate will be given according to the number of competitors.

(Sd.,) L. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL P. R. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1913.

288. Leave.—No. 7139 Vol. A. Baker, "G" Company is granted leave of absence from 26th April to 26th October 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he sealised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort at work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.H. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

INCOMPARABLE

SMELLING SALTS.

The best companion in Sick Room, Church or Theatre. Always refreshing. Always Handy. As supplied to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Courts of Europe. Sold in watch-shaped bottles from As. 8, by Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—

Messrs. EWART RYRIE & CO.,

KARACHI.

AMUSEMENTS.

"OLYMPIA."

The Olympia Variety Hall and Picture Place, Sandhurst Road, will exhibit, among other pictures, "Monte Cristo. This film has elicited public approval in other parts of the world, wherever it has been exhibited. The acting of the artistes and the natural scenery in the picture make it quite realistic. The selection of this picture is quite in accord with the present taste of Bombay theatre-goers.

"A FLASH OF LIGHT."

This is the title of this week's new powerful dramatic film to be shown at the America-India Cinematograph. A young woman, whose husband has suddenly become blind treats him with cruel neglect and instead of looking after him prefers the society of her fashionable friends. Finally she forsakes her home and her husband for the outside world's glitter. In this calamity the elder sister consents to take her younger sister's place in order to save her from infamy, and as she is about the same height and build as her younger sister the blind man does not find out the deception practiced upon him. After some time, however, he recovers his vision, but when he learns of his wife's faithlessness the shock is too much for him and he becomes irremedially blind.

This story is full of pathos and is acted in a manner which fully expresses its tragedy. The programme includes two other dramatic films and several bright comic subjects.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

From to-night the conductors of the Coronation Cinematograph are exhibiting an Indian film on their screen, Messrs. D. Falke and Company being original enough to have adopted the idea of showing Indian films among their own surroundings in Indian cities. The first of their series is "Harishchandra," the truthful king of Ayodhia, the Great Indian Ruler, supposed to have flourished about 2000 B. C. This film, which will do doubt attract a large crowd at the Coronation Picture Palace, affords Bombay public an opportunity to see the sacred and religious places of the Hindus, the films having been taken on the spot where many of the incidents in the episode are stated to have taken place, thus lending naturalness to the pictures. The history of "Harishchandra" and the principal incidents in his life are too well-known to need a repetition of it here. The actors do justice to the author of the drama.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The management of the Excelsior wisely continue to specialise in pictures, and thanks to their enterprise we have been able this week to see a wonderful film of the Grand National. In the new programme which begins to-night the same policy is continued, and this time they promise us something equally good in another direction The "star turn" in the film bill, so to speak, is a dramatisation of Dumas' great novel, "Monte Cristo." When this picture play was produced in America, some little time ago, it was hailed as the greatest thing that had ever been attempted in this line, whether in excellence of acting or elaborateness of setting. There are 300 people in the cast, and all the scenes are placed as near as may be to the actual places where the scenes in the novel were supposto take place, so that the cost of the film must have been enormous. As everybody knows, the story is one of the strongest ever written, and it certainly loses nothing in the acting, so that the picture grips the spectators from beginning to end. Quite a different kind of film is seen in "The Circulation of the Blood," a scientific study of the blood actually at work in the viens as it silently and secretly carries life and energy to every part of the body. There is also a comic film, and of course Pathe's Gazette, by no means the least interesting part of the programme. And this week the Riedl Brothers, whose marvellous feats have so attracted the public that they are staying another week, have promised a novelty in the shape of an eccentric comedy act, which is said to be screamingly funny.

The management make an announcement this week, which will be of the greatest interest to all theatre-goers that Miss Georgie Corlass, the charming soubrette, who used win all our hearts in the Bandmann Company, is to visit the Excelsior, com mencing on Monday week. May 12th.

THE ALCAZAR.

Another change of programme is announced for this evening at the above comfortable theatre in Kalbadevi. Mdlle. Lygie (The Queen of Light) has a most gorgeous spectacle to present this evening. The Butterflys, with special electrical effects, a new comer although well known to many Bombayites, enters the bill, Mr. Leo George, a character impersonator to-night, he will give some impersonations of famous characters from the works of Charles Dickens, Fagan from Oliver Twiss, Uriah Heap from David Copperfield and Sydney Carton from the Tale of Two Cities the pictures are on paper a fine series. The star film will be from country to town. The demoralising influence of town upon the country-bred forms the theme of the story, which is one containing many delightful English rural scenes. A most educative and interesting picture will be The Feathered Favourites, a series of bird-life pictures. A comedy with plenty of fun in it should be The Giddy Widow, Pathe's Gazette to keep us in touch with the outer world and a most laughable comic:—The Understudy. A monster bill is advertised for 10 o'clock this evening, Cinema De Luxe and Alcazar programme combined. These double bills four nights a week are drawing thousands of visitors. The theatre is packed from end to end at each presentation and we strongly advise intending visitors to book their seats in advance.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

A most elaborate programme has been prepared for the pleasure-seeking public of Bombay for this evening at "The Tivoli." The Melbournes remain in the Bill and they are presenting a musical sketch entitled "Goodbye For ever" (With apologies to "Tosti"). If it is anything like their last sketch, we are once more on a good thing. Miss Eileen Melbourne, the dainty soubrette, is down for some dainty songs. She has a nice voice and knows how to use it. Another artiste, well-known to the Bombay public, enters the "Bill," Miss Marie Godwin, the daughter of the late Mr. Will Godwin. Marie was a great favourite when she was here some time back with her coon songs and step-dancing. Another exclusive film will be shown Zaza. The celebrated play of Zaza is well-known. It has been the success of all continents and will be, beyond all question, a pleasure to many to revive their memories of it, by witnessing it again, in film form. The film is beautifully coloured by Pathe's patent process. A glorious travel subject should be "Wild Wales," also in Pathe color. Wiffles will provide a good hearty laugh in 'Heard at the Telephone.' 'Pathe's Gazette,' the bulletin of the world's news completes a 'First Rate Bill.' To-night the 10 o'clock performance will be at the Alcazar, where there will be a double attraction. The two programmes combined, a great rush for seats is certain; so book your seats at once.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Sunday after Ascension.—4th May, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Harwood in A, flat. Hymns 147, 144, 555, 299 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E. Hymns—147, 301, 304; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy, Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Hymns, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English Service.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Marathi Service—9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Gujerati Service—2-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—10-15 a.m., Holy Communion. Rev. John B. Glass Chaplain will officiate. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill,—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. The Lord's Supper. Sermon on "The things that do not change." Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church).—Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Psalm 116; Hymn 191. 202, 197.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evening Service at 6-30.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "PERSIA" MAY 2.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Persia" arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

Allen, Master F
Angove, Mr W J
Archer, Major
Ardaseer, Mr J G
Ardaseer, Mrs
Arnold, Mr T W
Attree, Miss
Bailey, Capt P H
Bald, Lieut A H
Balfour, Mr F D
Balfour, Mrs
Bancroft, Mr W M
Barker, Mr J
Bhutto, Mr A G
Blackwood, Mrs
Blaneney, M A, Mr E H
Blount, Mr N
Brooks, Mr J Hays
Browning, Major I C
Brunyate, Mrs, and two children
Bushe, Mr C K
Carnans, Mrs
Carter, Major B C
Choksey, Mr D R
Coldwell, Capt G J
Conyers, Mr G F
Dadson, Mrs A
Dhanda, Mr K P
Dibbs, Mr H J
Dilly, Miss
Dute, Mr C E
Dumbrell, Miss
Eden, Mr G
Eden, Mr T
Fabein, Mr Hussain
Fawnthorpe, Mr J C
Floyd, Lieut A B
Forward, Mr C A
Fradsley, Miss
Free, Master H
Gaggero, Mr A
Gerrard, Mr F W
Gibson, Miss G
Gohsen, Dr R H H
Gopaul, Mr Jai
Gordon, Miss E F G
Gurrey, Mr H
Hague, Mr J L
Hamilton, Mr R S
Harvey, Mr Gourley
Harvey, Mrs
Harvey, Lieut S E
Harvey, Miss
Hayes, Lieut F B
Hayes, Mrs
Hemmy, Mr A S
Hingston, Capt C F
Hodson, Miss P
Jeffery, Mr J A
Jennings, Capt J G
Jewell, Mr S W
Jump, Miss M
Kearsey, Capt C P
Kennett, Miss F A
Kerr, Mr H J
Kerr, Mrs and 2 in't
Kershaw, Mr G
Kershaw, Mrs
Latham, Capt A
Lewis Mr G W
Lockhead, Mr A C
Lumby, Mr
Lumby, Miss
McLellan, Mr W
Meaden, Rev H A
Michel, Mr Meir
Michel, Miss Hela
Moon, Miss
Moubray, Mr A R
Murphy Mr G
Battiscn, Major J H
Paul, Miss E J
Piper, Mr H
Pittcairy, Mr Newman
Powell, Miss
Power, Miss S G
Radcliff, Lt-Col
Radcliffe, Mrs
Rattigan, Mrs Clive
Read, Mr W R
Rhodes, Capt H V
Ross, Dr E Denison
Sagar, Mr J
Saunders, Miss L
Savage, Mr F R
Shanker, Mr D
Smith, Mr J
Spiller, Mr G C
Spitteler, Major A
Stallard, Major S F
Stewart, Miss M
Strachan-Coates, Mr H
Stratton, Lt-Col W
Summers, Mrs
Taverner, Mr C P
Taylor, Mr W
Theod re-Smith, Mrs
Tiss-ravasinghe, Mr F
Townshend, Mrs E
Townshend, Miss C
Turtstt, Mr G
Tweedie, Capt J L F
Vandeleur, Capt T B
Verley, Mr J Cecil
Ward, Mr Arthur M
Warwick, Mr R
Watson, Lieut E C
Whittle, Mr A D
Weiss, Miss N
Wilson, Mrs Cyrill
Wilson, Mrs B, and two children
Wollaston, Capt F H
Wyndham, Knight Mrs
Oldfield, I C S, The Hon Mr Justice
Oldfield, Mrs
Palmer, Col C H
Paterson Brown, Mrs
Patro, Mr
Pemberton, Mr W S
Petch, Mr and Mrs F W
Phillipson, Mr A
Pollard, Miss
Potts, Lt-Col F
Proctor, Sir Henry
Pryor, Mr J
Palmes, Miss M
Parab, Capt R S
Paterson, Rev R Mc-Cheyne
Pope, Miss W
Prentice, Mr
Ramesan, Mr V
Reynolds, Capt J G
Riddell, Maj H J
Ritchie, Mr J
Roberts, Mr J
Ross, Capt
Roughton, Mrs F A G
Russell, Major and Mrs F
Russell, Mr A H
Railt, Mr W
Ranyell, Miss Irene
Robrts, Mr G A
Ross, Captain, A C
Sells, Mr A F and Mrs
Shah, Mr A M
Shah, Mrs and child
Shareef, Mr Mohd
Sapte, Lt. Col D
Sawle, Mrs J W and infant
Scott, Mr and Mrs T H
Scott, Mrs J C
Shea, Mrs J S M
Shellim, Mr, Mrs D S, child, governess and ayah
Smallwood, Maj F G and Mrs
Smith, Mr A Newton
Smith, Mr J W Knighton
Smith, Mr W R G
Sopper, Mrs
Spence, Mr L H
Spurgin, Mr E W
Stalkartt, Mr J C
Strong, Miss
Swamy, Mr B R X
Swarrinadham, Dr and Mrs S
Sykes, Miss E R
Sillar, M E G
Smith, Mr A Maclver
Snell, Mr H S
Sullman, Mr A L
Tallacarna, Marchesena M V
Talwalkar, Mr G R
Taylor, Mr H F Lechmere
Thomdson, Mrs R M
Thornton, Mr T A
Tofts, Mr C F
Toogood, Mr F A and Mrs
Traise, Mr W J
Tupper, Hon Mr J H E
Toker, Mr and Mrs
Totteham, Miss
Unna, Mr O W
Vaughan, Lt-Col R R
Veitch, Miss
Velles, Captain
Wales, Mr W M
Wallis, Hon Sir John
Wallis, Lady, child and infant
Warren, Mr E S
Waterston, Mr S
Watson, Mr
Wellinkar, Mr T C
Westrup, Mr B G
White, Hon Sir C Arnold
Wilson, Mr F B
Wilson, Mrs
Winter, Mrs J
Wylie, Mr J P
Wash, Mr S
Wales, Mr W M
Walker, Mr A W
Waller, Mr and Mrs
Wellinker, Mrs C B
Wait le Mr A T and Mrs
Yamunabai, Mrs
Younghusband, Lady

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "EGYPT," MAY 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Abbott, Mr I
Abbott, Mrs L H
Abraham, Mr A S and Mrs
Addis, Mr A W C and Mrs
Ahmed, Mr H H
Allen, Dr
Allan, Mr
Allum, Mr E F
Argyle, Mr J B
Argyle, Mrs and infant
Ashcroft, Mr J M
Ayecouch, Capt W G
Argenti, Mr L P
Bernard, Mr R P St V
Beynon, Deaconess Katherine
Black, Mr J R
Bookless, Mr R J
Bonford, Mrs T and child
Boyd, Mr J
Boyle, Mr and Mrs W H
Brimmell, Mr A G
Brookes, Mrs
Bryer, Mr and Mrs W H
Bull, Mr H A
Burckel, Mr Xaver
Bailey, Mr C H
Barnes, Mr O J
Baroda, H H The Maharaja Gaekwar of and suite
Baroda, H H The Maharani Gaekwar of
Bell, Mr H R
Bergstrom, Mr E
Bond, D S O, Capt C E
Burrows, Mrs
Carpendale, Mr T M
Chambers, Mr W A
Chari, Mr Krishnama
Chatterton, Col J B
Cheshire, Mrs
Childers, Miss D M
Chitali, Mr M A
Clark, Miss C V
Clarke, Mr E and child
Cove, Mr V D
Crawford, Mr F L
Crawford, Mr J
Crichton-Walker, Mr and Mrs F
Crook, Mrs J W
Crouch, Mr and Mrs H N
Cruz, Mr Pereira
Cunningham, Mr G
Curtis, Mr, Mrs W L and child
Carmichael, Mr D
Chanter, Capt A D
Clarke, Capt G C C
Conway-Rees, Mr J
Cussons, Miss E B
David, Mr W O
Davidson, Mr and Mrs W
Davison, Mr and Mrs J de Cairy, Mrs S
Devonshire, Mr
Dey, Mr A C
Dobbie, Mr G C G
Dow, Mr H
Digby, Capt E A
Digby, Mrs
Dixskit, Dr K J
Dunbar, Mr and Mrs N I
Dunley, Mr L
Durrie, Mr, Mrs D and two children
Dutt, Mr, Mrs P C and two children
Daly, Lt C K
Dickie, C B, Major-General J E
Edwardes, Mrs
Eliot, Mr P D C
Edwardes, C V O, I C S, Mr S M
Edmondson, Miss
Ellis, Mr D
Farfan, Mr A J T
Fellows, Mr E T
Fosbery, Mr, and Mrs A C W
Fowler, Mr A E
Fox, Miss
Fraser, Mrs W M
Fillani, Mr D S A
Fisher, Capt B D
Fletcher, Mr P
Garrett, Mr A J
Garth, Mr W
Geoghegan, Lt-Col S
Gibbs, Mr A
Gibbs, Mrs and two infants
Gill, Mr H D
Goodwin, Mr Wm and Mrs
Graves-Oliver, Mrs E
Graysoot, Col B B
Griffin, Lady
Grossman, Mr L
Gaekwar, Prince D
Guthrie, Mr M
Hajeebhoy, Mr J
Haleem, Mr A B A
Handcock, Mrs G W
Harris, Mr J S
Harrison, Mr F
Henry, Miss
Herbert, Mr, Mrs L W A and child
Hessling, Mr H H
Hewitt, Mr and Mrs B H
Hickey, Mr B S
Hill, Mr W F and Mrs
Hope-Johnstone, Mr W G T
Hunter, Mr R
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs W G
Hyde, Mr and Gregory
Heard, Mr E S
Henry, Mr W
Heyer, Dr F
Hope, Capt J V
Hope, Mrs child, infant and nurse
Irwin, Rev Ronald
Jenking, Mr J
Jenkin, Mr J M
Judah, Mrs
Judah, Miss
Johnston, Mrs L
Kita, Mr H
Kemball, Miss
Kemball, Mr H V R
King, Miss N
Kissendorfer, Mr and Mrs W
Knight, Mr W H
Langley, Mr C A
Lee, Mr G B
Lewis, Miss D
Lo kley, Capt R E H
Low, Mr G S
Lyr, Captain E P
Lawrence, Mr H
Lee, Mrs K W
Leslie, Mr
Lewis, Miss
Lewis, Mr and Mrs J F
Lindsay, Mr and Mrs W J
Lumsden, CVO, RN, Capt W
Lumsden, Mrs
Macnair, Rev, Mrs J and two children
Madras, Hon the Advocate General of and Mrs Fredrick Corbet
Marjoribanks, Mr G E
Matheson, Mr B S
May, Mr B
McDonald, Mr J
McIntyre, Mr A
Monro, Mr A V
Meldrum, Mr A
Miller, Hon Mr Justice L
Miller, Mr W B
Miller, Mrs
Milne, Mr J Wardlaw
Misra, Mr L S
Mockler, Maj G F
Monk, Mr and Mrs J E
Morgan, Mr E H
Mount, Mr A H
Mulliner, Mr A R
Murdoch, Mr A
Maio, Mrs
Mud, Mr C E and Mrs
Maud Mr (Jr)
Mayer Dr C A L
McLean, Mrs W
Menasche, Mr
Meyer, Mrs
Nair, Hon Sir C Sarkaram
Napier, Mr C
Nicholson, Mr T F
Nissim, Mr and Mrs S E
Nissm, Mr B M
Nimbalkar, Mr G R
Ogilvie, Lt-Col W H
Ousley, Mr J G
O'Connor, Mrs M Scott and child

MILITARY INTELLENGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 2.

Major Norbury, Worcestershire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service. Brevit-Colonel J. Lampen and Lieut. Col. S. Formby, I. A. R. E. are permitted to retire from 20th March and 31st March respectively. Colonel F. J. M. Edwards, I.A., succeeds Brigadier General Kurton in command of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade. Colonel A. A. E. Campbell, I. A, becomes General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Rawalpindi Division, vice Colonel Edwards and embarks for India on 16th May 1913.

Major Ridway, 33rd. Punjabis, is appointed Commandant of that regiment and Major Maclachlan, 40th Pathans will succeed as Second-in-Command of the 33rd Punjabis Major-General Younghusband, Commanding Derajat Brigade, is granted leave for 4 1-2 months. Major Holman, 16th Cavalry officiates as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at Army Headquarters vice Major Battine on leave for 8 months.

APPOINTMENTS POSTINGS &C.

Captain W. H. Anderson, 33rd Light cavalry assumed duties of officiating D. A, A. G. 6th division on 1st April.

Captain S. J. Denovan, A C. and T. Corpe is transferred from Ahmadnagar to Bombay.

REGIMENTAL.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry—Lieut. A. C. S. Hind to be offg. adjutant.

96th Infantry—Capt. C. E H. Wintle to officiate as second in command, 31st Punjabis—Capt. T, G. Hunter. Gray to officiate as double Company commander

31st Punjabis—Capt. K. McLeod to officiate as double Company Commander.

31st Punjabi—Kieutenant Colonel W, L. Malcolm, 2nd in Command to officiate as Commandant, and Major A. , Kemball, Double Company Commander, to officiate as second in command. Vice Lieutenant Colonel G B H Rice, officiating as General Staff officer 1st grade, 1st (Peshawar) division.

The 10lst Grenadiers Major P,H, Cunningham, 2nd in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel R H Betham vaccated.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave—

Major P. E, Pocock, 119th Infantry, 8 months ex India.

Lieut. C. K. Daly, 119th Infantry 8 months ex India.

Capt. A. Hendry, R.A.M.C., 6 months ex India.

Lieut.-Col, C. N. C. Wimberly, I.M.S, 8 months ex India,

Major R. V. K. Applin. D.O., 14th Hussars 8 months ex India.

Capt. E, J, Bridge, 14th Hussar 66 days in India.

2-Lieut, G. O. O. Mackwood, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment. 3 months in and ex India.

Col. T. J. R. Lucas. C.B,, R.A.M.C., 87 days in and ex India.

Capt. T. W. Slingsby, 2nd Cavalry. 3 months ex India,

Capt. W. L. S. Moiklejohn. 106th Pioneers, 6 months to Persia,

Lieut, C. E. Stranack, 92nd Battery R,F,A. 60 days in India,

Lieut W. S. Telsen 1st Ox and Backs, Tight Infantry 2 months in India.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE.

Col. the Rt. Hon. J. B. Seely, Minister of State for War, has become a Vice-President of the Imperial Motor Transport Conference. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that the Army Council have nominated three representatives to the executive committee of the Conference, seems to indicate that the War Department regard the rapid development of an adequate system of mechanical transport as of the utmost importance in relation to the defence of the Empire.

Col. the Hon. J. Allen, Minister of Defence for New Zealand, during his stay in England has nominated a delegate to represent his department, and invitations in connection with this section of the work of the Conference have been sent to the other Self-Governing Dominions, and also to India and Egypt.

Examples of types of industrial motor chassis already accepted by the War Department in connection with their scheme of subsidy will be conveniently available for the inspection of Delegates among the exhibits at the Commercial Vehicles Exhibition at Olympia which will be open from July 18 to July 26. There will thus be every opportunity of ascertaining both by discussion and by examination how far these models lend themselves to either military or civil use in the Empire Overseas.

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GLAXO is a New Zealand dairy product in which cow's milk is dried to a Powder after having been enriched with extra cream and milk sugar to bring it up to the standard of healthy breast milk. It has the great merit of not creating the hard curd of unmodified cow's milk, and consequently can be easily and quickly digested by a young or weak baby.

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IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

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	Open face.	Hunting.
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In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

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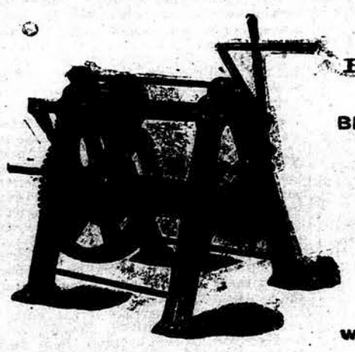

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See Special Short Advertisements Column

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Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4 12 2	do.
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Camel Brand 125° (in tins).....	4 4 0	do
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4 4 0	do.
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 3rd May, 1913.

THE DECAY OF IDEALISM IN FRANCE.

PROBABLY no Englishman of to-day knows so much of our neighbours across the Channel as Mr. J. E. C. Bodley does. He has spent twenty-three years in their country, with exceptional opportunities of close intercourse with all sorts of people. His great book, "France," published twelve years ago, was a real contribution to the progress of international understanding and mutual respect, and those who remember it will turn with interest and expectation to his new volume of essays. The first is on Cardinal Manning of whom Mr. Bodley says, "He was the only good man I have known intimately,—though one or two others have crossed my path whom I suspected of goodness, and I have known one or two good women." Mr. Bodley, though a much younger man, lived in close intimacy with the great ecclesiastic for many years, and was intended by him to be his biographer, and this gives these reminiscences real value. But it is with the part of the book which deals with France that we are chiefly concerned. What the writer has to say about France to-day, is summed up in the title of the second essay, "The Decay of Idealism in France." By idealism is not meant any philosophic theory of the universe. Nor is Mr. Bodley thinking of anything which can be indentified with religion. The idealism which is peculiarly French has, since Rousseau, been anti-religious, or at any rate not Christian. But since the Revolution the acts and writing of the French people have been inspired by ideas. Their leaders have kept before them as their aim the conception of something to be realised in high perfection. They had ideals which, however, far they were fallen short of, gave to their work its character.

Now a psychological change seems to be passing over the French character. As the love of tradition is passing away in England, so is idealism passing away in France. The mechanical age has come, and with it the French nation is losing that which has enabled it to cast a spell upon the other nations. There was much that was sordid in the Dreyfus affair, but at least the extravagances of partisans on both sides had for their basis an idea. Now ideas are ceasing to have power. The France of to-day is the France of the bicycle, the motor, and the aeroplane. There is a revival of physical vigour, and of a certain kind of militant patriotism, due partly to the introduction of English games. But what was characteristically French is disappearing. The ideal of the new generation is "l'indifference dans le confortable." Conversation as a fine art is dying out, and the French have adopted Bridge and the other resources of duller nations for killing time. At the Lycees classical studies are being displaced. The provincial bookshop, once the centre of intellectual exchange, is disappearing. The fine literary tradition of the French press is preserved only in a few of the great Parisian journals. The popular Parisian press is characteristically French neither in form nor in matter. The newspaper, which is the only literature known to millions of men, is becoming of the same familiar type,—the journal of information—in all lands. It is this elimination of national characteristics that Mr. Bodley so bitterly laments, especially in the case of France, which has set her mark so deeply upon the civilisation of Europe. He feels that mechanical invention is reducing to one level and standard the occupations, the habits and the mentality of peoples of diverse race, tradition and language. The great cities of Europe are becoming more and more copies of one another, and the joy of travel is disappearing. There is nothing but language to distinguish the game-playing Frenchman from the young Englishman of similar tastes

The spirit of the day is practical and business-like, impatient of ideas devoted to fact, and that spirit is said to pervade the French people as it does the other nations of the west. As the causes of the change Mr. Bodley assigns the pessimism induced by the Franco-Prussian war, the influence of writers like Renan and Anatole France. But the chief cause is, he believes, that two generations have grown up amid the development of the mechanical age which, is changing the conditions of human life, is changing human nature itself. The world is being transformed, and we know not what will be the end of it. Some good and beautiful things are vanishing, and among them, as Mr. Bodley laments, the peculiar and most valuable characteristics of the French mind. It is a melancholy picture which he draws, and the reader who thinks better of his day in any country, feels compelled to ask whether there must not be another side. Mr Bodley is such an inveterate *laudator temporis acti* that one comes to discount something of his criticism of our present state. To him Oxford has lost all its glory since the hand of reform was laid upon its hoary institutions. The highest type of English clergyman came to an end when the two universities ceased to be the exclusive training-ground for the Church. For him the joy of travel has departed, because everywhere are traces of "the cosmopolitan contagion of the mechanical age." From such eyes as his some of the more hopeful features of the present day may be hidden. The mechanical age has arrived, and it has many unlovely features. But there is a certain perversity of judgment in a criticism so little on the outlook for rifts in the gloom. Our civilisation may be falling into decay, and rottenness may be in the pillars of our civilisation. But it is also open to us to believe that we may be rather at the dawn of a new age, in which, if the worship of material good can be slain, the resources of this much abused mechanical invention may be used for the good of a much larger proportion of mankind than in the lauded days that have gone, ever shared in the common wealth. That may prove to be the saner view of the days we live in, whether in England or in France.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE Panama Canal must be considered one of the proudest achievements of the United States, though in its construction the talents of many nationalities have been employed. Colonel Goethals pursues his way independent of tradition or rather uses that as he uses all else, and takes his turn-out of the best men, materials and machines that he can command. He has recently decided on placing an important order for machinery in Germany and this offers an instance of the diversity in estimates from different quarters both in time and cost. The result of the competition for the making of two huge floating cranes for the Canal is that the work entrusted to a German firm of engineers in Duisberg. The last big contract for Canal supplies given to Europe was for the "Corozal'," a sea-going dredger, built in Renfrew two years ago. English, German and Dutch houses competed for the cranes in the most startling variety as to cost. The estimate accepted by President Wilson, on the advice of Colonel Goethals, promised the two machines for £170,833 within 580 days or just over one year and seven months. A Dutch company offered them for £191,666, but did not specify time of delivery. A Carlisle house ran the price up to £239,583, the cranes to be ready in a month less than the Duisberg people, while an American firm in Cleveland could not see their way to hand over the cranes under 670 days—a littleshort of two years and at no less a cost than £302,083. These latter had some excuse for making so high a bid, in that the "swinging jib" type of crane required is almost unknown in the United States. In fact, there is but one model of any great capacity there, and that is in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The cranes wanted for the Canal must be competent to do everything possible for such machinery up to lifting a dock-gate from its hinges, carrying a locomotive from a vessel to the wharves, or hauling any little trifle like a huge marine boiler from the heart of a ship's hold. Great are the marvels of this Canal and we must hope that the German engineers will succeed in satisfying Colonel Goethal's requirements.

The coal storage plant is a difficult matter and has been the subject of much consideration. An immense supply is naturally wanted at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the new waterway. As suitable bases, Cristobal and Balboa have been proposed, the former to have a basin—of reinforced concrete—with a capacity of 290,000 tons, while Balboa will store 160,000 in a similar but smaller basin. Half of each supply will be kept under water for use in time of war, the upper half will suffice to coal any merchant or Government vessel requiring it. The cranes for this work at Cristobal will be capable of unloading 1,000 tons or of loading 2,000 tons per hour, while the more modest Balboa will only deal with 500 and 1,000 tons in the same processes. The Cristobal basin, being on the island formed by the old French Canal and the river Mindi, will be reached by a bridge for which the Panama Railroad will be responsible. The size of the two basins has not been decided absolutely, that of Cristobal may be 1,000 by 250 feet, with a depth of 19 feet below mean tide level. The Balboa basin would be smaller, as apparently less coal is needed at that end. These items point to the speedy conclusion of the great work. It will be an epoch-making day when the waters of the two great oceans meet and flow through the Panama Canal.

SHIPBUILDING HOLIDAY.

Mr. Churchill's suggestion for a Naval shipbuilding holiday on part of Germany, and Great Britain received scant courtesy from Press and Public on the other side of the North Sea, when it was made. The Imperial Chancellor, in his speech a little later, took a more cautious line in regard to it. "We can wait and see," he said "whether the British Government will approach us with concrete proposals." Now comes the statement of a prominent Berlin newspapers that the British Government will, on the conclusion of the Balkan War, make definite proposals to the German Government, and that Mr. Churchill may himself go to Berlin, to explain his scheme to the German navy experts. There has been no hint of any such intention on the part of the British Government, and maybe the story is nothing more than an interesting rumour with little or no foundation. The reception given in Germany, to the First Lord's proposal was not of such an encouraging nature as to invite the following of it by more definite steps. In a good many the quarters, indeed, Mr. Churchill was accused of clever trickery. His scheme was denounced as an exceedingly wily attempt to conceal the difficulty he was in in securing completion of the British programme owing to congestion in the shipyards, and to steal a march on Germany, under the cloak of a peace movement. Mr. Churchill's proposal may or may not be a practical one—about that there is serious conflict of opinion even among naval experts—but he might, at least, have been given the credit of honest intentions by the Germans.

GERMAN LUXURY AND IDLENESS.

THE German Crown Prince's warning to his countrymen against the growing love of luxury and wealth—concerning which Reuter wired yesterday, is the echo of an article which comes by the mail, entitled "Pleasure-loving Germany." Its unbridled luxury says the writer is the most striking charateristic of German life. We should not have thought it; for thrift as well as industry have always been credited to the German. Indeed in this country there is none so untiring in the pursuit of business as those men from the Fatherland, who have come among us. But in Berlin, at the present day, according to one of their own writers, no one who knows the conditions of life there can doubt for a moment that the extraordinary decrease in its birth-rate has a close connection with the equally extraordinary night-life in the Prussian capital. Two streets—one in the city and the other two and a-half miles away in the west—now boast each of having more than half a dozen cafes and bars open at night, until after four o'clock in the morning. The other day a Berliner was heard to boast to a provincial that he had often seen as many people in Friedrichstrasse between four and five in the morning as between the same hours in the evening. This was, indeed, evidence of "the pace that kills."

The P.&O. S.N.Co.s steamer "Moldavia" arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of 1st May.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LATE DR. CAWAS LALCACA.

UNVEILING OF BUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 18.

On the very spot where the tragedy of July 1, 1909, took place, on the top of the stairs leading to the Jehangir Hall, Imperial Institute, there was late this afternoon a large gathering of East and West to commemorate; as Lady Curzon Wyllie expressed it, "the brave deed of a brave man." Invitations to the ceremony were accepted by the following:—Lord George Hamilton, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Mrs. Clifton, Mr. F. M. Cheshire, Miss Powell, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. J. B. Walker, Mr. George Cave, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Abraham, Dr. Abbas Ali Baig, Sir William Bull, M.P., Hon. Sec. Indian Majlis, Hon. Sec. Indian Guild of Science, Mr. J. M. Parekh, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Miss Joseph, Dr. and Mrs. Pollen, Mr. N. P. Contractor, Dr. P. Bhedwar, Mr. M. S. Vakharia, Mr. E. Dalgad, Mr. E. J. Khory, Mr. K. S. Junawalla, Mr. S. P. Dubash, Mr. P. S. Dubash, Col. Warlikar, Messrs. Batliboi's, Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Mr. Knowlton Presdy, Hon. Sec. Indian Social Club, Col. C. E. Yate, Mr. Francis Hutt, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Representative, Edinburgh Indian Association. Letters expressing regret at inability to attend were received from the Marquis of Crewe, Sir Felix Schuster, Miss E. Beck, Sir Thomas Raleigh, Mr. C. E. Mallet, Lord Cromer, Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Sir Steyning Edgerley, Mr. Samuel Digby, C.I.E., Lord Ampthill, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Lawrence Currie, Sir Henry Morris, Mr. Philip Percival, I.C.S., and Sir James Wilson.

Sir Mancherjee, M. Bhownaggree, as was fitting made the presentation of the bust of Dr. Lalcaca to the Imperial Institute. In doing so he recalled the tragedy which cost the lives of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca and gave an account of the movements in Bombay and London to erect memorials to him. He also dwelt on the good qualities of the Doctor which had won so much esteem for him among his friends, both here and in India and Shanghai, where he had also been a Major in the local Volunteer Corps. He added that the bust is a fine piece of work by the well-known sculptor Mr. F. W. Doyle-Jones, Chelsea, and is an admirable likeness of Dr. Lalcaca. It has been executed in Greek marble and was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. The bust is white Pentelic marble, with pale green Cippolino plinth, the whole standing upon a Pedestal of dark green Tinos, upon which is fixed a bronze inscription panel, giving the date of Dr. Lalcaca's birth and death and the tragic cause. The unveiling was carried out by Lord George Hamilton, who expressed his appreciation of the honour of being associated with the tribute of Britons and Indians to the memory of a brave man. A beautiful wreath of daffodils and smilax from Lady Curzon Wyllie added poignancy to the proceedings. A letter was read from her expressing her sympathy with the memorial but adding that it would be impossible for her ever to revisit the scene of the tragedy. She was represented by Mr. Francis Hutt, a cousin of Sir Curzon Wyllie, who wished also personally to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. Lalcaca. Professor Wyndham Dunstan took charge of the bust on behalf the Imperial Institute and thanked the Bombay Committee for all they had done.

Lord Harris moved the formal vote of thanks to the Bombay Committee and considered that the memorial was well placed not only as associated with the spot on which Dr. Lalcaca fell, put in a building associated with the chiefs and public men of India. He said that he had just paid a visit to Lady Wyllie who, sent by him a special message, assuring those present of her interest, but repeating that it would be impossible for her to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Leopard Mances, on behalf of Mr. Gordon, of Bombay, spoke for the Bombay Committee.

The unveiling was preceded by a business meeting over which Lord Lamington presided, at which it was decided that the amount at the disposal of the memorial committee should be made over to the London School of Tropical Medicine to be devoted to a Lalcaca Memorial medal or prize of books. There was a general expression of satisfaction with the bust not only as an excellent likeness but as a fine work of art, and appreciation of the fact that in London as in Bombay a brave deed of self sacrifice will thus be kept in remembrance.

MINISTERS AND MARCONIS.

Sir George Birdwood in some vigorous comments he had been moved to make on the long drawn-out Marconi Inquiry expresses views that I am afraid will not be shared by say the Editor of the "Globe," the most fierce of the critics of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, nor for the matter of that will they be entirely endorsed by that large number of Liberals who inwardly at all events think that the two Ministers referred to have only themselves to thank for their present predicament. What our old friend says on his somewhat detached position about the party spirit so prominent in the proceedings of the Committee is undeniable, but in their way the Liberals are almost as bad, and the sooner this so-called judicial investigation comes to an end the better. I am not sure that it would not have been brought to a conclusion before this, if a suitable man had been chosen as chairman. Sir Albert Spicer as Parnell said of the late Mr. Justice McCarthy is a nice old gentleman for a tea party (or shall I say a tea-fight?) he is as unfitted to preside over an inquiry of this kind as a mild mannered quaker would be to command an army in the field. But to return to Sir George Birdwood he writes to me:—"I have read the evidence given before the Marconi Parliamentary Committee throughout, and all I can say is, that it has daily more and more convinced me of the soundness of the opinion I held before the appointment of the Committee, that neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Sir Rufus Isaacs have done anything in the slightest degree reprehensible in taking shares, whether for investment or in speculation in the American Marconi Company, and that the whole outcry against them, daily exasperated by the ruck of the Conservative newspapers, was inspired partly by radical prejudices and commercial jealousies, but chiefly by political vindictiveness, of the meanest and basest brand. I object to stockjobbing altogether. If you are an investor you and your family will in the long run grow richer by investing in Consols than in any other stocks and the exceptional profits to be made on the issue of the shares of new companies, have already been reaped by the syndicate that organized the Company long before the shares in the latter are fairly in the hands of the Jacks, Toms, and Harries who applied for them. Sooner or later they are all doomed men; and cheated men, really, if they intend to be investors; and ignorant gamblers if they went into the market simply for 'a flutter' gamblers who, if honest gentlemen, should stand their loss with a smiling face. But this is not the view of English people in general and judged by the standard of morality and integrity of our day and generation. Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George had a perfect right to do what they actually did in the matter of their 'flutter' and cannot be accused of any manner of dishonesty, or impropriety, private or public, in the doing of it. On the other hand the way in which the Conservative press has taken advantage of the lying rumours, originating apparently in certain commercial quarters, to bring if possible these infamous charges home to Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, and obviously for no moral end, but simply to damage an obnoxious Government with the country, on the anticipated eve of a General Election is nothing less than fiendish and an indelible disgrace to the Conservative party, and an insult to the British Constituencies. You will not doubt my own loyalty to the Conservative party; I approve of Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy of Lord Haldane's military Administration and of Mr. Churchill's Administration of the Admiralty, and heartily, but I utterly disapprove of Mr. Lloyd Geoge as a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and because he is a man ignorant alike of history and political economy, and finance; and above all because of his fanatical temperament, so often the corollary of a sympathetic and sentimental disposition, as in the case of Robespierre. And because of Mr. Lloyd George in especial, I would turn the present Government out tomorrow if I could have my way; and at the risk of bringing into power again certain Conservative Tariff Reformers hoping that the opening of the Panama Canal will at last have convinced even them, that no country will be able in face of that momentous fact to maintain its international life on a protective commercial system however trickishly drafted on paper. The Panama Canal means universal Free Trade; and neither Germany nor America will be able to resist its prepotent solvent influences. In brief I consider that the devilishness of the shameful and shameless attacks made during the past few months on Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs, have done deadly damage to the Conservative party, the results of which would be fatal to them, if the General Election they are trying to hurry on were at once to take place.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Sir George continues:—"Their campaign of lying rumours, insinuations, and implications, has been one in its baselessness, and maliciousness with that which has led to the appointment of this Royal Commission on Indian Finance, and actuated by the same paltry commercial rivalries But in regard to that I only regret the blunder the Government has made, and I fear it is the India Office has made it, of 'packing' the Commission. It is far too official. Lord Kilbracken's is an admirable appointment; but of the rest, the only other that will inspire confidence is that of Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha. He understands his business: and is a man of absolute independence. Most unfortunately Sir Edward Holden is conspicuous by his absence, and in City circles the disappointment in consequence is very great, and painfully outspoken, being attributed to all sorts of pretty motives. In short the Commission is regarded as packed; and it is to be feared that the Government has in consequence exposed itself once again to the charge of a suppresion of facts, as in the case of their dealing with the interpolations in the House of Commons some weeks before the opening of the Marconi enquiry. My opinion on financial questions is scarcely worth committing to paper; but I do strongly hold the view that the system of lending money by the India Office should be altered; and that it is desirable in the interests of the India Office and the Government of India, no less than of the people of India that a State Bank should be now at once established in India. It would appear, so far as it is possible definitely to judge at present, that the moneys lent in India by the Banks there do not go beyond something over £50,000, an amazing commercial puerility, when you consider that India presents the greatest continuous extent of any country in the world of agricultural surface, of the richest character, all lying within the tropical and sub-tropical zone of the Old

(*Continued on page 14.*)

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BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"Effendi," he cried, "if you are as strong as you look, you must be of the breed of that Frankish king whom our great Soldan, Yussuf Ibn Ayub, fought in Syria, eight hundred years ago. *Bismillah!* I have seen many a proper man, but none with height and bone like you."

Now Dick knew that Abdur Kad'r was speaking of Richard the First and Saladin, and it did seem a strange thing that the founder of his race should be named at that moment. He laughed constrainedly.

"You have guessed truly my friend," he said. "I am, indeed, a descendant of that famous fighter. Alas, the days have long passed since men met in fair contest with lance and sword. If I were fool enough to seek distinction to-day in the battlefield, I might be slain by any monkey of a man who could aim a rifle."

"We die as God wills," was the Arab's pious rejoinder, "yet I have been in more than one fight in which a Frank of your size could have won a name for himself. But I am growing old. My hot days are ended, and you giaours are erecting boundary pillars on the desert. The free people are dying. We are scattered and divided. Soon there will not be a genuine Arab left. May the wrath of Allah fall on all unbelievers!"

Then did Royson laugh again with a heartiness that drove that passion of retrospect from Abdur Kad'r's dark features.

"Whatever happens, let not you and me quarrel," he cried. "We have enough on hand that we should keep our heads cool. And who can tell what this very day may bring forth? Things may happen, ere we rejoin our caravan, Abdur Kad'r."

The sheikh bowed his head in confusion. It must have been the heat, he muttered, that caused his tongue to utter such folly. And, indeed, the excuse might serve, for the hot hours dragged most wearily, and the sun circled ever towards the hills, yet there came no sign of Hussain.

Royson was divided between his promise to Irene not to incur any avoidable risk and his natural wish to obtain the information so eagerly awaited in the camp. Though he meant to begin the return journey at sunset, here was five o'clock, and he no wiser than yesterday at the same hour. At last, inaction grew irksome. He helped Abdur Kad'r to saddle the camels, and they mounted, with intent to climb the northerly ridge, and thus survey the road which Hussain must pursue, if he managed to get away from Italian surveillance before night-fall.

They proceed warily. On gaining the opposing height they found that a broad plateau, flanked by a steep hill on the seaward side, barred any distant view but Abdur Kad'r felt assured that the crest of this next hill would give them command of the whole range of broken country for many miles ahead. With this objective, they urged the camels into a trot. When the shoulder of the rising ground became almost impassable for four-footed animals, and awkward beasts at that, they dismounted, tied the camels to heavy stones, and climbed the remainder of the way on foot.

They looked across a narrow valley into a wide and shallow depression, where a clump of palm trees and dense patches of *sayall* bushes instantly revealed the whereabouts of the oasis. It was easy to see the regular lines of newly-turned rubble and sand, where trenches had been cut by the explorers. But the place was deserted. Not a man or horse, camel or tent, stood on the sport, where the mirage had revealed a multitude some twenty-six hours earlier.

Royson was so perplexed by the discovery that his gaze did not wander from the abandoned camp. Abdur Kad'r, quicker than he to read the tokens of the desert, pointed to a haze of dust that in the still air far to the north.

"The Italians have gone, Effendi," he said, "Perhaps they, too, were looking for an oasis with five hills. Behold, they have found one by a fool's counting for this is the fifth hill within two kilometres of Suleiman's Well. The ways of Allah are wonderful. Can it be that they have discovered that which you seek?"

A sharp pang of disappointment shot through Royson's breast. He was about to tell Abdur Kad'r that they must now regain their camels, and hasten to the oasis, while there was sufficient light to examine the excavations, when the sheikh suddenly pulled him down, for Dick had stood upright on a boulder to obtain an uninterrupted field of vision.

"Look," he growled. "Four of them! And, by the Holy Kaaba, they mean mischief!"

Royson's eyes were good, clearer, in all probability, than the Arab's, but they were not trained to detect moving objects with such minute precision. Nevertheless, in a few seconds he made out the hoods of four men who were peering over the crest which separated the small valley from the larger one. They disappeared, and, while Royson and Abdur Kad'r were speculating on the motive that inspired this espionage, the hoods came into sight again, but this time they had the regular swing that betokened camel-riders. The four halted on the sky-line, and seemingly exchanged signals with others in the rear. Then they resumed their advance. They were fully armed; they carried their guns across the saddle-bow; and Dick saw that their cloaks were rather differently fashioned to those which he had taken note of hitherto.

"Hadendowas!" murmured Abdur Kad'r. "They are good fighters, Effendi, but born thieves. And how many ride behind? Not for twenty years have I seen Hadendowas on this track."

The Arab's keen eyes did not cease to glare fixedly beyond the ridge. Soon he whispered again—

"They may not have seen us, Effendi, but we must be ready for them. Go you, and lead our camels into the hollow there;" and he thurst his chin toward the seaward base of the hill. "I shall soon know if they are playing fox with us. Our camels are of the Bisharin breed, while theirs are Persian, so we can always outstrip them if it comes to a race. You understand, Effendi; they come from Suleiman's Well. Perchance evil hath befallen Hussain."

Abdur Kad'r's advice was so obviously reasonable that Dick obeyed it, though unwillingly. He took the camels to the place indicated by his companion, and had no difficulty in finding a cleft in which they were quite hidden from the ken of any who followed the main track.

Soon he heard the sheikh hurrying after him.

"Had we awaited Hussain another half-hour, we should have been dead or captured by this time, Effendi," was his bewildering news. "A white man and nearly seventy Hadendowas, all armed, and leading pack camels, follow close behind the scouts. With them are Hussain and another, but their arms are bound, and they are roped to their beasts. The gaiour—may he be withered—rides my Bisharin camel."

Then Royson knew by intuition what had happened. Alfieri had failed in his quest. The Italian commander of the troops, refusing to sanction useless labour any longer, had marched north with his men. Alfieri, still clinging desperately to a chimera, had decided to remain and scour the desert until his stores gave out. And, at this crucial moment in his enterprise, came Hussain, the unconscious emissary of his rivals. The fact that the Arab was a prisoner spoke volumes. He had tried to communicate with Abdullah, and the watchful Italian had guessed his true mission. The man might have been tortured, until he confessed the whereabouts, not only of Royson himself, and Abdur Kad'r but of the whole expedition. There was but one thing to do, and that speedily.

"Up" he shouted, dragging the camels forth to an open space. "You ride in front and set the pace."

"What would you do, Effendi?" cried the sheikh in alarm. "They will see us, ere we have gone five hundred metres. Let us wait for the night."

"Up, I tell you," roared Royson, catching the Arab's shoulder in a steel grip. "In another ten minutes they will know we have fled, and they will hurry south at top speed. What chance have we of passing them in this country at night? Our sole hope is to head them. No more words, but ride. Believe me, Abdur Kad'r, it is life or death for you, and it matters little to me, whether you die here, or in the next valley, or not at all."

Then the Arab knew that he had met his master. He climbed to the saddle, said words not in the Koran, and urged his camel into a frenzied run. Royson, who could never have persuaded his own long-legged steed to adopt such a pace, found it easy enough to induce the beast to follow its brother.

In this fashion, riding like madmen, they traversed the plateau, and had almost begun the descent into the wady where they had spent the day, when a distant yell reached them. There was no need to look back, even if such a hazardous proceeding were warranted by their break-neck gait. They were discovered, but they were in front, and that counts for a good deal in a race. They tore down the hill, and lumbered across the dried-up bed of a long-vanished torrent, and pressed up the further rise. As they neared the ridge, four rifle shots rang out, and Dick saw three little spurts of dust and stones rise in front on the right, while a white spatter suddenly shone on a dark rock to the left.

"Faster," he roared to the Abdur Kad'r. "They cannot both ride and fire. In the next wady we shall be safe. Bend to it, my friend. Your reward will be great, and measured only by your haste in bringing me back to our camp."

CHAPTER XVI.

A FLIGHT—AND A FIGHT.

Mrs. Haxton was no laggard in her hammock on the day after Royson's departure from the camp, but, early riser though she was, Irene was up and dressed when the older woman came to her tent, and asked if she might have a word with her. In fact, Irene had not undressed at all the previous night. When she tore herself from Dick's arms, she hurried back to the oasis, it is true, but only to draw a chair out into the open, and sit there under the stars, dreaming the dreams of agirl to whom the heaven of love has just thrown wide its portals.

Even the midnight, chill did not drive her to bed. She closed the flap of her tent, lit a lamp, and tried to read, but the letters danced before her eyes. Instead of the scenes portrayed by the book, she saw three ghostly camels shuffling through stones and sand in the darkness, and, on one of them, the tall figure of the man whose parting words had filled her soul with honey sweetness. At last, weary with anxiety on his behalf, she threw herself, fully dressed, on her low hung hammock, this being Mr. Fenshawe's clever device to protect European skins from the attacks of the insects that swarm in the deserts wherever there is any sign of dampness. She slept a few fitful hours, and her first waking thought was a prayer for Dick's well-being.

Then came Mrs. Haxton, and the girl received her with unaffected friendliness, being in the mood that demanded the sympathy she was prepared to offer to all who suffered. Her visitor was observant. Her woman's eyes noted that Irene was still attired in a muslin dinner dress, whereas she invariably wore a riding costume of brown holland or Assam silk in the morning.

"My dear Irene," she said, "I hope you will not allow that stupid dispute of yesterday to worry you into sleepless nights."

"But I have slept—quite a long time," was the girl's smiling disclaimer.

"Well, now—let us consider. Mr. Royson left the camp about ten o'clock. A young lady who shall be nameless said good-bye to him half an hour later."

"You saw me?" Irene flushed scarlet.

"No, indeed. I was too busy with my own sad affairs to act the part of a female Paul Pry, even involuntarily. But I did see you go to your tent, and I caught a glimpse of you at midnight when you were lighting your lamp. It is not yet six, so I am guessing things."

"If I were to return the compliment ——"

"You would say that I, too, was not a heavy sleeper. Well, I make no secret of a perturbed night. That is why I am here now. I want your help, Irene. Strange as it may seem, I appeal to you because I know you have always been opposed to my aims. Perhaps I am to blame for that. Had I forced Baron von Kerber to take you and Mr. Fenshawe fully into his confidence, events might have shaped themselves quite differently. But it is too late to talk of what might have been. You are more concerned with the future than with the past. Last night, while you were looking into the wonder-land of the years to come, I was reviewing lost opportunities. Therefore, I come to you this morning somewhat chastened in spirit. May I talk without reserve?"

"Please, do," cried Irene, drawing her chair closer. In the sharp clarity of sunrise she saw that Mrs. Haxton's beautiful face was drawn and haggard. She was beginning to probe unsuspected depths in this woman's temperament. She understood something of the intense disappointment which the failure of the expedition must evoke in one to whom wealth and all that it yields constituted the breath of life. And then, she was in love, which predisposes its votaries towards charity.

Mrs. Haxton sighed. A consummate actress, for once her art was supplemented by real feeling.

"Ah," she murmured, her eyes filling with tears, "I find your pity hard to bear."

"Surely you are not going to cry just because I am sorry for you," cried the girl. "There now. Don't give way. Let me call one of the men. He will bring us some tea, and we can have a nice long chat before breakfast."

"Yes, do that. We both need it. My grief is rather selfish, Irene, I know your secret, dear girl, and I wish you every happiness though the phrase carries with it the bitter self-communion that, for my own part, I have forfeited most things that make life happy. Well, that is not what I want to say. The storm has passed. Summon your slave, and bid the kettle boil."

Surprised and touched by the emotion displayed by her companion, Irene hastened to procure the beverage which Providence evidently intended for the consolation of afflicted womankind. The camp was already astir, and the crew of the *Aphrodite* were preparing their morning meal, so two cups of hot tea were quickly available.

When Mrs. Haxton spoke again the tears had gone and her voice resumed its pleasantly modulated tone.

"May I begin by assuming that you intend to marry Mr. Royson?" she asked.

Irene laughed softly, and her glance wandered beyond the busy camp to the distant hills.

"I have known more unlikely events to happen," she said.

"I thought so. I recognised the symptoms. Well, I want to make a sort of bargain with you. If you help me, I can help you, and, to show that I can give effect to my words, I shall tell you exactly what form my help will take before I state the nature of the assistance I ask from you, so that you may be at perfect liberty to give or withhold it as you choose."

"That is a rather one-sided contract, is it not?"

"No, I fancy it will be equitable. I have not lived in closed intimacy with you during so many weeks without arriving at a fair estimate of your character. You are one of the fortunate people, Irene, who find it more blessed to give than to receive. At any rate, I am satisfied to settle matters that way. And to come to the point, while you may experience grave difficulty in obtaining your grandfather's consent to your marriage with a penniless young gentleman of striking physique but no profession—Mr. Royson being even a second mate on sufferance, so to speak—the aspect of your affairs changes materially when your suitor becomes Sir Richard Royson, Baronet, with a fine estate and a rent-roll of six thousand pounds a year!"

"How can you possibly know that?" gasped Irene, spilling half her tea in sheer excitement.

"It is more than possible—it is true I happen to be aware of the facts. That thrice fortunate young man came into our lives at a moment when, by the merest chance, I was able to acquire some knowledge of his family history. His uncle, the twenty-sixth baronet, I believe, sustained an accident in childhood a which, unhappily, made him cripple and a hunchback. He grew up a misanthrope. He hated his only brother because he was tall and strong as befitted one of the race, and his hatred became a mania when Captain Henry Royson married a young lady on whom the dwarf baronet had set his mind. There never was the least reason to believe that she should have wed Sir Richard, but that did not prevent him from pursuing her with a spite and vindictiveness that earned him very bad repute in Westmoreland. His brother and nephew were, however, his heirs, though the estate was a poor one, but, when minerals were discovered on the property, he persuaded Captain Royson to agree that the entail should be broken, as certain business developments could then be carried on more effectively. This was a reasonable thing in itself, but, unhappily, the younger brother was killed in the hunting-field, and some legal kink in the affair enabled the baronet to reduce the widow and her son to actual poverty. Young Royson made a gallant attempt to support his mother; but she died nearly five years ago. Naturally there was a mortal feud between him and his uncle. Sir Richard's constant aim has been to crush his nephew. He arranged matters so that the bare title alone would pass to the heir at his death. Yet on the very day that young Royson stopped your frightened horses in Buckingham Palace Road, the baronet slipped on the oak floor of the picture gallery in Orme Castle—that is the name of their place in the North—and injured his spine. The nearness of death seems to have frightened him into an act of retribution. He made a new will, constituting your Richard his heir, and he died the day before our caravan left Pajura."

A certain cold disdain had crept into Irene's face as she listened. Mrs. Haxton was well aware of the change in the girl's manner, but she did not interrupt the thread of her story nor seek to alter the thread of its significance.

"Mr. Royson knows nothing of these later events that are so vitally important to him?" she asked, when the other woman's quiet narration ceased its even flow.

"No."

"Then how is it——"

"That I am better informed? It is quite simple. Baron von Kerber intercepted and read all letters and telegrams that came for him by camel post."

Irene rose. Anger flamed in her face, and her brown eyes darkened.

"You dare to tell this to me?" she said.

"Exactly. You gave me permission to speak unreservedly. Please sit down. I have not finished yet."

Somehow despite her indignation, the girl was swayed into compliance.

"You forget that the twenty-sixth Sir Richard was dead, and that it really did not matter one jot to the twenty-seventh whether he learnt the news a few weeks earlier or later. But it mattered everything to us—to Baron von Kerber and myself, I mean. We are determined that this expedition should succeed, and we boggled at no means which promised to achieve our end. We have been beaten, but not through any fault of ours. We felt, not without good reason, that if Mr. Royson were compelled to return home you would be converted from a passive into an active enemy. So we adopted the leave well-enough-alone policy and, as one woman speaking to another, I really don't see what you have to grumble about. Blame us as much as you like, you still have the delightful knowledge that the progress of your love-affair was unaffected by titles or wealth, and I have left to you the pleasant duty of telling your fiance of his good fortune.

"I am afraid your reasoning is too plausible for my poor wits, Mrs. Haxton," said the girl slowly. "Indeed, I am not sure that I care to listen to you any further."

"But you must, you shall," came the fierce outburst. "Do you think I am lowering myself in your eyes without cause? I have told you the plain truth, careless of the worst interpretation you may choose to place on my motives. Now, in return, I want you to make these things known to Mr. Fenshawe. He will be even more disgusted with Baron von Kerber and my wretched self than he is at present, if that be possible. Hence, he will agree, in all probability to do what we ask—we wish him to give us sufficient equipment and escort to travel direct to the coast from here—at once—within the hour. When we reach the sea we can cross to Aden in an Arab dhow, and neither Mr. Fenshawe nor you will ever see or hear from us again, save in a business sense. It is not a wildly extravagant demand. None of us can look forward with pleasure to a month's journey in company back to Pajura. If I go to Mr. Fenshawe with the proposal I have made to you, he will suspect some hidden intent. He will believe you, and you can convince him that it is the only satisfactory way out of a disagreeable position."

(To be continued).

WONDERFUL WILLIE.

It was his 21st birthday party. Each guest in turn was tackled by the proud mother, who explained the many virtues and the wonderful talents possessed by Willie.

"Look at the prizes he has won," she said, and forthwith the guest was forced to follow to another room, where Willie's hard-won prizes were on show. A book, presented by uncle Joseph when Willie played his first piano piece, the medal gained when he marched in school procession, and other trophies of his many triumphs were all displayed.

But chief of all was the silver cup that stood in the centre. And the guest wondered.

"What was this prize for?" he asked.

"That? Oh, that was for running!" answered the proud parent.

"And who presented it to him?" questioned the curious guest, as he failed to find the inscription.

'Well—we did," came the slow response, and then, as the guest still gazed in surprise, she explained, "You see, Willie certainly would have won, but he didn't hear the pistol go off!"

SONGS OF ALL NATIONS.

REMARKABLE TOUR BY FOUR AMERICAN GRADUATES.

Four American college singers, who are now the attraction at the Metropolitan Tabernacle nightly meetings, and who are just about to complete a tour of the world "on a tuning fork," have made interesting observations on the musical abilities of the many peoples with whom they have exchanged songs.

They tell of the sweet melodies and rich, pure harmonies of barbarians of the Pacific Ocean, of Filipinos who play American rag-time at funerals, of Japanese "opera artists," and of Mahometan priest-criers, who "cover squalid cities with a canopy of sonorous and noble music."

A year and-a-half ago these young men graduated from the Boston School of Theology with a desire go see the world before settling down in their respective parishes. College obligations left their bank accounts much reduced, however, and so they decided to sing their way around the world, taking their wives with them. Secular concerts through the week have paid their expenses, and given them leisure to engage in evangalistic work on Sundays and other special days.

"The most beautiful singing we have heard so far," said Mr. A. E. Schultz, one of the quartet, "was by the natives of the Hawaian Islands. The singing we heard by the native children in that tiny island was something unforgetable, and more impressive even than that land of song, Italy. Unlike other natives of the Pacific, their songs are tuneful, emotional, and varied, and are put together with pleasing harmony. The children seem to sing the live-long day, and their music appears to be a beautiful expression of their happiness and ebullient spirits. The Hawaian classic folk-song, 'Alloho Oe,' or 'Farewell to Thee,' is now famous over the Pacific, and is, indeed, a song of deep and moving pathos. In Hawaii we were called before Kilnolakilani, the aged ex-Queen of the island, to sing to her.

WEIRD JAPANESE CUSTOM.

"In Japan we found the native singing to be one long, monotonous, unintelligible wail. The more hideous the discords and the falser the tones the greater seemed the success of the performer. In Okayama we sang in a Japanese church in our evening clothes minus our shoes, the latter being left at the door in difference to custom.

"In Korea," continued the singer, "we found appalling contrasts between the people in the missions and those packed in the filthy, congested huts composing the villages. Korea is truly the 'hermit nation of the world.' No land more needs contact with civilisation than Korea. Songs there we heard none.

"Dalny, in Manchuria, seemed to us to be the most European and up-to-date city in the Orient. The English colony there seems to have great influence, and gave us a warm welcome. The Filipino natives provided us with other musical surprises. Their own melodies are full of invention and quaint conceits, while they themselves seem remarkably gifted as instrumentalists. The constabulary band at Manila, conducted by an American negro, is one of the largest and best in the world. They play everything, and delight thousands of eager listeners. Even the natives in the uncultivated interior have their local bands, who play entirely by ear, and come to town to pick up new melodies and then carry them back to their fellows. We once saw one of these queer bands marching solemnly before a funeral procession playing with great gusto the 'rag.' 'There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night.'

"Chinese singing was even worse than that of the Japanese. There can be no worse anywhere. In Canton, the 'City of Allies,' however, we got a warm reception for our singing, as all China is now, in contrast with former years, hungering and thirsting for everything foreign it can lay its hands on. It was strange to see all the pigtails gone. The sight of a pigtail in China now means something akin to death for the man who dares so dey the new unwritten law as to wear one.

"In Singapore we were guests of a wealthy Chinaman who served us with a sixteen-course dinner, some of the courses being such things as bird nests, shark fins, and frog livers.

IN PALESTINE.

"In Burma, the rare singing of the Karenes (brought down from the mountains to serve as servants) provided us with delightful entertainment for many days. Their chorus work was notably harmonious. They asked us to sing rag-time for them, but we could not oblige. The native singing at Calcutta is famous for its strangely infecting lilt and rhythm, coupled with a strange but not unpleasing irregularity caused by their scale wanting two semitones which are found in our scale. These people have unusual possibilities in them as musicians.

"The most interesting thing for us in all Palestine was the calling to prayers from the minarets of Damascus. Five times a day the 400 muezzin ascend to their lofty stations, catch the signal from the highest minaret in the centre of the city and pass it on to each other, until the widening waves of sonorous, deep-voiced prayer sounds reach the uttermost edge of the city. The whole place seems covered by a rich, visible panoply of music, and the dusty, jumbled, noisy city below pauses to listen and say its prayers.

"The Italians sing everywhere and always. And its grand opera as first choice, too. Even a little lad on the street picked me up when I left off with 'Carmen,' and whistled on to the end. Swiss and German singing disappointed us; it is too stolid, too slow, and unfeeling."

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POLICING THE EMPIRE.

VIII.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

BY

STANLEY PORTAL HYATT.

Author of "The Dairy of a Soldier of Fortune," etc.

"My worst foes are my own black police," the commissioner spoke with deep feeling. "Only those who've had practical experience of it can realise the extent to which we're in their hands. Take my own case—I've a district half the size of Scotland. I collect, or try to collect, taxes from twenty thousand huts scattered amongst the hills in groups of ten or a dozen. There are no maps of any sort, except those I've made myself. Of course, I've never seen the vast majority of the villages, and I have to take my fellows' words for the number of huts in them. . . When the headman rolls up to pay his taxes, I've no means of telling whether I'm overcharging him, or whether I'm being swindled. . . A rotten system?. . . . Of course it is, but can you suggest any alternative? We're her to enforce the Pax Britannia, and that must involve some sort of taxation. We do it cheaply enough, Heaven knows?"

We were sitting under the shade of a big wild fig tree in the Zambesi Valley, and the Deputy Commissioner was taking advantage of the chance meeting to get some of his grievances out for an airing. Personally, I could understand his feelings. I was the first white man he had met since the beginning of the wet season, three months before, and he had quite a lot of things to say, about the climate, about his job, and, above all, about the natives.

A QUARREL.

He was a young man, at least so far as years ago; but his hair was already grey over the ears, whilst his moustache was hard and bristly, as though it had snapped off short from the heat and exposure. They had carried him in a litter to his present camp, because the fever had left him too weak to do the journey on foot, and the lions rendered a horse more nuisance than it was worth. Probably, he would have another dose of fever before he was ready to go on, and would need the litter again; but, for the moment, he was fairly fit and energetic.

"Arsenic and strychnine tablets do it, he explained. "Worth all the quinine in the world; nothing like them. . . . Hullo, Mahihi," to a very ragged black police sergeant who had just come up. "What's the trouble now?"

The native saluted. "The affair of Botha's village, chief. We found seventeen huts there when he went to count, and Botha paid the tax, eight pounds and ten shillings. But now the people say there are even ten more huts hidden away in the bush beyond the mealie lands."

"What people say?" the official demanded.

The sergeant scratched his wool. "The son of one from Chewan's villiage, who wanted to marry Botha's daughter. You see, chief, Botha beat him very hard, and then——"

"Have you seen the ten huts yourself?" the white man thundered. "No, then go and make sure before you come to me with those tales. Bring the owners of the huts. . . . Who's the prisoner you've got there? Botha? Well—Yes, look him up, and lock up the informer too, till you come back."

Then he turned to me wearily. "A lovely way of carrying on the administration, isn't it? If those who heathens hadn't quarrelled, I should never have heard of the extra ten huts. Probably, the sergeant knew of them all along. . . Now, if the story's true, I shall fine Botha a bullock or two, and give the owners of the huts a hiding."

THE CHIEF'S DECISION.

The day wore on slowly. Other white men in the country would have wanted a siesta, but there was no rest for the Commissioner. A long procession of savages filed before him, asking for favours, complaining of their neighbours, defending themselves against accusations begging for advice. In nine cases out of ten, their business was utterly trivial, yet each one was heard, patiently and gravely, and in no case was there any murmuring against the great Chief's decision.

Most of the penalties inflicted took the form of fines, a goat, a bullock, a bag of meal. "What's the use of sending them to goal?" the Commissioner remarked. "To begin with, the nearest prison is some two hundred miles away, and only has accommodation for about a score of men. I haven't enough police to guard one-tenth of those I should have to send up, and the Government wouldn't thank me for having to feed my convicts. Moreover, half of them would sicken and die in confinement on the high plateau."

I had noticed that he kept no sort of record of his cases, of the names of the prisoners or the punishments inflicted. "How do you remember them all?" I asked.

He shrugged his shoulders. "I don't even try to. Every now and then, I turn in the fines to the Chief Commissioner, that's all. It saves a lot of worry that way, especially as I'm usually able to get rid of the stock to some of the white farmers, and so hand over solid cash."

"It saved a lot of worry"—there was something essentially characteristic of the British frontier official in the idea. Because my Commissioner, and ninety-nine out of a hundred of his fellows, were absolutely honourable, it never entered into his head that he might be distrusted, that books and records might, someday, be considered necessary. He was very poorly paid, at least in comparison with the risks he ran, but every cent which he collected in the way of fines would always find its way to the Government.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

He knocked the ashes out of his pipe thoughtfully and went on. "Prisons never did a nigger any good yet. I never even send one up for trial by a judge if I can possibly avoid it—in fact, I don't think I've sent one this year."

I remembered the size of his district, and the nature of the savages over whom he ruled. "But there must be lots of cases which can't be met by a fine," I objected.

"There are," he answered gravely. "I've got one to try now. Wait and see. This fellow is accused of attempted rape, and I know he's guilty."

There was no difference in the arrangement of the court, despite the serious nature of the charge. The Commissioner sent for a fresh supply of tobacco, that was all. Yet, at the same time, the spindle-shanked, brutal faced young savage could have had no fairer or more patient trial, even at the Old Bailey. It seemed almost as if the judge was anxious to be able to acquit him; but, though every witness lied more or less, the weight of evidence against the prisoner was overwhelming.

The shadows lengthened rapidly, with what seemed unusual suddenness, the sun disappeared behind the line of kopjes; the short tropical twilight came to an end. Yet still the witness continued to contradict themselves and fence with the questions. Great logs were thrown on the fire, which blazed up merrily, furnishing the only light in that strange court.

At last it was over, over almost before the final witness had been taken by the scruff of the neck, and thrust into the background.

The Commissioner laid his pipe down and clasped his hands a little nervously. "You are guilty," he said. "Sergeant, give him fifty lashes, hard lashes, now."

Whilst the punishment was in progress he walked up and down in silence, his head bent, as though he hated it all; but when it was over, he drew a deep breath, and lighted up again.

"It was lucky for that fellow that my police caught him, and not his own chief. By native law, his life was forfeited. They would have killed him, but now they'll leave him alone. He knows very well that he's a fortunate man, even though his back is a mass of weals."

THE WITCH-DOCTOR.

Perhaps he was in an unusually communicative mood that night; at any rate, he told a good many things of the kind which do not find their way into official reports. The witchdoctors were his greatest foes. The name of the murders they committed was legion, yet it was hopeless to try and secure a conviction against them.

"I know, and they know what I know," he added. "And they laugh at me, or at least they used to laugh" he paused and started reflectively into the fire.

"Don't they laugh still?" I asked.

The Commissioner gave a start; evidently, his thoughts had been far away. "No," not all of them," he answered grimly. "I taught them a lesson last month. If you want to know about it, ask Hagan, the trader. You'll be at his camp to-morrow."

Naturally, I did ask Hagan. The answer I got was very much what I had expected.

"Pluckiest thing I ever saw. There had been a whole series of poisonings we knew perfectly well who was at the back of it—N'Jova, a big witchdoctor. . . No legal proof though. . . . But the Commissioner was about sick of it. . . . Rode down to a big beer drink they were having, three thousand niggers present, all more or less full and this witchdoctor, so to speak, in the chair. Called him out, and shot him stone dead. Fairly paralysed them. . . Was I there? Oh, yes. I went to see what was going to happen, that was all. The only way to deal with them, you know. Not the first time it's been done, and it was won't be the last."

REVENGE.

One of the professors of a certain University has often been spared much embarrassment by his quickness at repartee.

One afternoon, as he was in the midst of a speech, somebody attemped to interrupt him by suddenly crowing like a rooster. It was done to perfection and a number of students laughed in spite of themselves.

The professor, however, was equal to the occasion. He stopped, listened to the crowing ceased, and then, with a look of surprise, pulled out his watch.

"Morning already!" he said; "my watch is only at half-past three. But there can be no mistake about it; the instinct of the lower animal is infallible."

There was a roar of laughter. The "lower animal" collapsed, and the lecturer continued his discourse as if nothing had occurred.

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, April 8.

MY DEAR MADELINE,

I have been thinking of you so much these last weeks, and wishing you were here to share all the thrilling things that are happening. What shall I begin by describing? The theatres I think. I have been to two first nights this week. The first was a revival of the "Light that Failed" at Drury Lane. The huge theatre was packed, and I was glad to think our old favorite Forbes-Robertson was being well supported. As you know, this is the last time we shall ever see the dear man act, as he retires after his American tour. I suppose the "Light that Failed" is old-fashioned now, it left me cold in spite of the perfect way in which Dick Helder and "hard-hearted" Maisie are played by Forbes Robertson and his beautiful wife, Gertrude Elliott. By the way, why, if a girl prefers being an artist to being a wife, is she to be called a "cold-hearted little cat?" A boy may be an artist, and put all thoughts of marriage on one side, and no one calls him names. The other first night at which I was present was "Vanity" at the Globe. Ethel Irving was distinctly original and amusing in the chief part. If only all the acts had been as brilliant as the first we should have been lavish in our praise. One of the critics said to us as the curtain went down on the first act: "Oh! save us from these plays with nothing but brilliant openings." I suppose dramatic critics get a sixth sense and know by instinct how a play will develop. I once sat next Greir, the well-known dramatic critic, at the first night of an impossible play, and the curtain went down in the wrong place. "Now," he began, "that is better; a distinctly good curtain," but alas! the curtain wobbled up again, and the scene was played out to its dismal end. Then I remember Greir added, "but what can you English expect from the theatre, when you will insist on happy endings."

I think I told you I had just been in Paris doing a round of theatres there, and it is useless to deny, that our efforts in the direction of dramatic art, are as water unto wine, when we begin to compare them with those of our French friends. All the same our theatres suit us, and forgive me for being a Philistine, but after Paris I can truly say, "I am glad we have a dramatic censor in England."

You will want to hear news of the Woman's Suffrage Movement. Well, it is certainly moving, and I suppose while there's life there's hope. We are all feeling very anxious, at any rate, all we women who do not belong to the militant section. No one knows what is going to happen next. I suppose hundreds of militant women know, but the secret is well kept. It can never be said again that women cannot keep a secret. As I walk along a street I glance at each quiet looking woman, as she goes serenely on her way, and I wonder which of them has a bomb in her pocket, or a fire-lighter in her muff. None of the women grow horns and hoofs before they set out to blow up a railway station; they remain the same quiet little people to look at, though perhaps their skirts are a little wider than the average—because it would be impossible to burn down a house or destroy golf greens in a hobble skirt. What do you say? You must not think though I write lightly that my heart is not heavy. You and I long ago decided never to criticise our fellow-women in this movement, and indeed even we law-abiding women have been exasperated beyond endurance, by the action of politicians. Now the Unionist papers are adding fuel to the flames by such irritating headlines, as "The Nagging Crusade Goes On"—it is being said that this is a political move—the title being to exasperate and egg on the women to deeds of unbelieveable violence, so that the government showing itself unable to keep order will be discredited. Perhaps by the time you read these lines such deeds will have taken place.

I have been to several interesting meetings. One was given by my special league, "The Women Writer's Suffrage League." Our President, Flora Annie Steel, was in the chair, and she is always well worth hearing. She believes that the elder women of each generation who have left passion, prejudice and the heat of the battle behind and have found the serene ocean where peace dwells, should be advisers and prophetesses to those still carrying on the fight. Certainly the older women have no intention of retiring from view, and I am glad of it. I know our splendid great-grandmother, who is one our best speakers, and she has founded a new Constitutional Suffrage Society.

You would have enjoyed a meeting of the Actresses' Franchise League, and have smiled with me over the oratory of a certain man speaker, who developed the idea of a Suffrage League. For spiritual militants it appears you go to church wearing an orange-coloured scarf, and you are to try and reform the marriage service. This gentleman has discovered fifteen "indignities" to women in the marriage service. We all remained quite grave when he said: "Though I have no time to read you all the indignities to-day, I feel it would be wrong of me not to call your attention to the seventh and tenth indignity." Perhaps I will tell you more about the Spiritual Militant another time.

I have no time to-day to write to you about a wonderful fortune-teller I have discovered in—well, in a *banale* place called Bond Street, you would have been much more interested if I had said Whitechapel. Next Mail I am going to tell you about a very beautiful pageant in which I am taking part, called "The Masque of Learning." Five-hundred performers are giving their service, and some of the women are very beautiful.

You will have had some excitement in Bombay since I last heard from you—I mean the arrival of the new Governor. I shall look forward to your next letter.

ROSAMOND.

TOO FULL.

At a tea party the other day a little boy was asked if he would have anything else.

He replied, "No, thank you, I'm full."

"Well, will you put some buns in your pockets to eat on your way home?"

"No thank you," he answered; "they are full, too."

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT.

THE BOX FOR THE PRESENT HAT.

Every woman realises (if to her pleasure also, alas! to her cost) that though a particular fashion be as exquisite and variegated as a butterfly, its ordinary life is no longer than that of the summer's day favourite. Frequently the caprices of *la mode* keep busy other establishments besides those of the *couturier* and the *modiste*. This was very manifest to me the other day when visiting Best, the trunkmaker of Sloane Street and Aldford Street. The last time I had occasion to go to this well-known firm, I wrote in *The World* of the wonderful hat-box, Mr. Best had invented for the gigantic headpiece then the rage. Last week, I was shown this model modified and improved upon to suit present requirements. Mr. Best may well call his invention the "Ideal," for surely it is not in the brain of man, (or woman) to devise either a better interior arrangement or exterior substance—the latter he calls his "patent special material"; it is waterproof, durable, and "feather weight." Lightness is a consideration now that the railway companies find it necessary to be so strict in the matter of excess luggage. The new box is in shape square and flat (or, if desired, will be made slightly oblong); it has a movable inside wooden frame covered with thin drill supporting a netting of broad white tape, to which the head-linings of the hats can be pinned, or in the case of long journeys, stitched. This method is infinitely superior to the old-fashioned cone arrangement. There is also a tray, made in a similar manner to the hat-cage, to be utilised for gloves, ribbons, veils, pin boxes, &c.

Best & Co. are like the most fashionable dressmakers. They have up-to-date models, and do not keep a large or old-fashioned stock; they are ready to make everything to order. Thus one sometimes sees innovations to be viewed nowhere else in all London. My mouth positively waters with envy, when I remember in particular one of their dressing-bags. It was just going off to its lucky owner, and had been fitted to order with delicately engine-turned silver articles so richly gilt as to ensure their wearing almost like solid gold. It appeared to me perfectly complete without being at all unwieldly, and seemed to contain everything necessary both for practical use and for effective adornment of the dressing case. The jewel-roll was most fascinating, containing a "place for everything," including adorable little ring-pockets. Another bag, a wedding present for a man, is the only one of its kind in London; all the fittings are of solid silver—there is not an inch of glass—and, most wonderful of all, although it contains everything needful for the toilet, and will comfortably accommodate clothes and necessaries for a night, it is so light that it may easily be carried in the hand. Could the most exacting of men ask more?

NEW "SPORTS" COATS.

I suppose there is not another house in the metropolis that has at its command the wonderful variety and quality in sports coats of Messrs. Debenham & Freebody. The Wigmore Street firm makes, as ever fashionable woman knows, a speciality of these coats, but I do not think their stock has ever been so large and varied as it is just now. The newest style is made in pure silk on the principle of a high-grade pure silk stocking; it has a polo collar, new turned back cuffs, covered buttons, and medium-sized flap pockets. It is made in all manner of colours, with an *under* colour which shows through the top, and gives a shot effect in lines—most becoming to any figure. The predominating colours are light, an orange under-colour finding much favour at the moment. Made on the same principle, except that there is no under-colour, is a sports coat at a more moderate price; this is carried out in soft coral pinks, apricot, saxe blue, navy, and all colours of the rainbow, also in black and white. The last is particularly acceptable to wear with a white linen skirt, as it is *real lubite*—a shade more difficult to get than most of us realise. There is a tremendous demand for blazers, and certain it is that here Messrs. Debenham & Freebody are again to the fore. Their exclusive pattern is made like a man's cricketing blazer, with large flap pockets and step collar as on a gentleman's coat; it is made quite square, and full sacque at the back. The favourite colours are yellow and orange, and other bright shades with black stripes. A third delightful sports coat is a silk knitted check, in which there are fifty different colours. No woman should miss going to Messrs. Debenham & Freebody this week, before she purchases elsewhere, only to be disappointed later on, when she sees what she might have invested in.

THE CRAZE FOR THE ANTIQUE.

It seems a pity, just when there is such a demand for the antique in furniture, that so many old families should have to part with heirlooms three and four hundred years old. For it is through this that Messrs. Gill & Reigate, New Oxford Street, get so many of their wonderful pieces of old oak, mahogany, &c. Of course, occasionally they "pick up" something, but very rarely, and this is why the majority of their wares are in such a wonderful state of preservation, for they have been as the saying is, "in good houses," and been parted with reluctantly. What a museum these galleries are! And an ever-changing one, for so quick are their sales that even a day or two may see an entirely fresh store of beautiful things. Among the most interesting things I saw last week, was an antique oak monk's bench, dating from 1640 to 1650. Another piece dear to the heart of a collector was a coffin stool, made about 1550. Among some lovely Jacobean pieces were a panel cupboard (about 1685), and a chest showing distinctly the Flemish influence, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Two carved panel-back orange Stuart chairs next took my eye, and a settee used in the time of Charles II.

ACTRESSES AND THEIR CLOTHES.

A second visit to the re-dressed *Girl in the Taxi* serves to bring still more prominently before one the attraction of the new dresses. Miss Gaynor, for instance, is an exquisite fashion proclaimer in white satin. The skirt is trimmed in front with a large flat bow of the crystal decoration, and the bodice is swathed in sky-blue satin, with soft frills of white tulle; the sleeves are quite long, of rucked blue satin, and finishing at the wrist with a double frill, turned up and down, of old-fashioned lace. The dainty blue satin cap she wears with this is trimmed with pink rosebuds and black velvet ribbon. The figure on the left illustrates a lovely evening gown, which I described a week or two ago, of pale blue satin draped over pale pink ninon, veiled in cream lace and trimmed with crystal embroidery.

In Act I. of *The Typhoon* at the Haymarket Theatre, Miss Mabel Hackney wears a charming dress. It is composed of cyclamen crepe satin. The skirt is gracefully draped on both sides, with a pretty and most becoming jacket of Bulgarian style, handsomely embroidered in gold and vivid colourings on chiffon to match the skirt.

MODERN ATALANTAS.

In conferring this title on the athletic girls of the present day it must be understood that Atalanta is merely taken as an early type of good and sensible physical training, exemplified in great swiftness of foot. With a passing tribute to the first games mistress and the first pupil (Anagalla, who made a ball and taught Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinous, King of Phæacia, to use it), we pass to a London terminus at the end of term time and note the general healthy athletic appearance of the modern schoolgirl, and how, almost invariably, she carries carefully a favourite crosse or hockey-stick—too precious a thing to be left uncared for out of school-hours. On such an occassion one can obtain a general impression that pastimes must figure largely in feminine education, but to understand what a real thing is the modern athletic training of girls it is necessary to see teams from two ladies' colleges at play. Games which a few years ago were mere burlesques are now played keenly, fairly, and with evidence of very careful instruction in stick-handling and tactics.

This is due mainly to the advance in knowledge of the games mistresses, who have prepared for their work at the various training colleges, and leave equipped with much theoretical knowledge and sound practical experience of gymnastics and pastimes. The games mistress appears to be now only second in importance to the head mistress of a school, and her responsibilities are great for not only has she to develop the power of girls who are phisycally fit to be prepared for the arduous work of strenuous team games, but she must regulate the exercises of those who are comparatively weak in body, but are yet eager to emulate their stronger sisters. A hockey international is not necessarily a good games mistress, unless she possesses higher ideals than the victory of her first eleven. She has also to be on her guard against brain overwork which so often declares itself first through the muscles. The greatest danger in the entry of girls into competitions of any kind is their excessive enthusiasm, which makes them overtax their strength. But if they are checked by those in authority during school-days the lessons may be remembered later, to their own good, and to the confounding of critics who out of their own experience give at times excellent reasons for the argument that "games are not good for girls."

At the present day practically the whole field of sports and pastimes is open to the modern Atalanta, and many of them are suited admirably to her needs, so long as she realises her limitations and does not aspire to an absolute equality of the sexes in games, as in the more serious affairs of life. At the best ladies' colleges her general physical welfare is probably more carefully considered than is that of her brother.

But Swedish gymnastics, although excellent for bodily development, have not the character-forming qualities of a good team game, such as football. Here her brother has an advantage, for football is not yet one of the subjects of a games mistress. But there are excellent substitutes in hockey and lacrosse, which both tend to produce unselfishness and the other admirable characteristics useful on the playing fields and off.

With regard to the games played, hockey still stands as the most popular of the team games but its position is being threatened in ladies' colleges by the rapid rise in favour of lacrosse—the most notable feature of the physical training of girls during the past few years The game which we owe to Canada, played as girls now play it, is an ideal pastime for the sex. The initial movements of crosse-handling are not so easily acquired as those of hockey, but the freedom of action of an expert is full of grace, and the movements generally more nearly approach perfection in physical exercises. Lacrosse is now well taught in the schools, and next week the first ladies' international matches are to be played.

Basket-ball, or nett-ball as it is usually called in England, is taken up at most schools, and practical critics favour it, as it develops both sides of the body. Considerable advances are being made in cricket, but lawn tennis is never likely to lose its position in summer. Swimming takes its proper place in most schools, but few colleges near open water realise the advantages from a physical point of view, of sculling, not necessarily racing, in ordinary skiffs. But perhaps the modern Atalanta will turn to sculling later, and follow the lead of the Duchess of Albany, who has set society an excellent example on the value of sculling as a pleasant means of retaining fitness when past the age for competition in games. One great advantage of sculling is that it is not only a health-giving pastime for middle-age, but affords opportunities for the very vigorous effort of youth. In fact no girl should race on the river before her doctor has passed her as sound. More hard training is required than for any other form of competition, and expert coaching is necessary to attain the good style which alone makes the exercise beneficial to health and effective in pace.—*The World.*

SHE DOUBTED IT.

One Sunday night there was company to supper, and the children were allowed to stay up and eat with the family, providing they would promise to go to bed without a murmur as soon as supper was over. They promised.

During the meal an uncle who had just returned from abroad told a lot of mosquito stories, among them being one about the largest the most inquitous and intelligent mosquitoes that anyone had ever heard.

When the little girl had repeated her prayers as usual, in the same breath in which she said "Amen" she turned to her mother and said:—

"What do you suppose God thought of that mosquito story?"

MADAME ENTERTAINS.

WHAT A WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT WINES AND THEIR SERVICE.

There are many processes in the manufacture of a good wine. The must, or juice, obtained from crushing the grapes, has first to be exposed to the action of an aerial yeast, which converts some of the natural grape-sugar into alcohol, evolving carbonic acid, and forming certain by-products. The amount of alcohol in wine varies, therefore, with the amount of natural sugar in the grape. Very ripe grapes, which have been exposed to plenty of sunshine, will contain as much as 40 per cent. of sugar, whereas in bleaker lands the percentage of sugar is only 10 or 12. Other products besides alcohol are present during the formation of the wine.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "STILL" AND "SPARKLING."

The red colour of certain kinds of wine is due to a pigment contained in the skins, and in red wines this is retained by keeping the skin, while in white wines they are removed. On standing, red wines tend to deposit their pigment, thus becoming lighter in colour. Tannin in another product derived from the seeds of the must, and if present in too large a quantity will cause astringency. The presence of carbonic acid gas has already been mentioned, as a natural product of fermentation. If a wine is bottled when this action is all over the product obtained is a "still" wine; if bottled before fermentation is quite completed, the wine becomes charged with carbonic acid gas, producing a "sparkling" wine. Lastly, there are the natural salts of grape-juice, which consist chiefly of cream of tartar, lime tartarate, phosphates, and sulphates.

IMPORTANCE OF AGE.

Immediately after pressing, the grape-juice is stored in casks, and shortly undergoes the first stage of fermentation, after which it is racked, so as to be free from the heavier lees. Important changes take place in wine that has been long standing. The tannin and colouring matter generally become deposited, leaving the liquor "tawny" (especially in old port), and comparatively lighter in colour. The sugar which has been arrested diminishes partly by the action of fruit acids, and the wine becomes correspondingly "dry." Various ethers and odorous bodies, often called in the mass œnanthic ether, develop, giving to wine its special bouquet or fragrancy. The age of wine is, therefore, an important factor in its flavour. In the case of port twenty year's bottling is considered indispensable; for sherry and Madeira ten years; Malaga and muscatel only three years; champagne, it is estimated, six years; Malmsey five years; red and white Hermitage and Rousillon ten years; and so on. A choice of these made from such firms as Messrs. Hedges and Butler, Regent-street, may be relied on.

PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL.

The best wines are far from being those which contain the most alcohol; as the superiority of Champagne, Bordeaux, and Burgundy growths over those of Narbone, Beziers, and Montpellier tends to show. The wines of the South of France are very rich in alcohol, but are not considered to be so pleasant when taken alone. They are, however, very valuable for mixing with lighter wines. The average percentage of alcohol in natural wines is seven or eight; but the dictates of fashion frequently demand that wine should be "fortified" by the addition of spirit, so as to fetch the strength up to twenty, or even more. Wine as it grows older, will, if it be well corked, increase the quantity of alcohol which it contains. This explains the greater strength of the older of two wines made from grapes grown in the self-same district.

MODERN CUSTOM OF SERVICE.

The fashion of excessive wine-drinking at meals has greatly diminished since the days of our "three-bottle" ancestors. The classification of wines during that era was usually as follows:—

With hors d'œuvre: Chabils or Sauterne.
With soup: Madeira or sherry.
With fish: Hock or Moselle.
With entrées, etc.: Claret or Burgundy
With dessert: Port or Madeira.

Though this arrangement, it is said, found favour with the late King Edward VII., a variety of selection such as the above is seldom seen nowadays.

The usual custom at a modern recherché dinner is now, probably, a glass of good old pale dry sherry with the soup, followed by hock, moselle, or very light claret, after which champagne is served through all the remaining courses until the dessert, when port and old claret or Burgundy are placed on the table.

RIGHT TEMPERATURE.

The proper serving of wine is a highly important factor in the correct estimation of its qualities, and is knowledge which women who entertain should make themselves conversant with. Handling and glasses as well as surroundings and temperature intimately affect its flavour. Temperature is one of the first considerations, it being generally considered that red wines should be warm as compared with white wines, which should be cooler, and, as somepre fer, even iced or refreshed on the ice before being drunk. Champagne, for instance, if kept in a cellar at a uniform temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, retains its good appearance longer than if kept at a higher temperature. Wines which are served cold should have their temperature lowered in the bottle, not in the glass. This is effected by laying the bottle on ice, and the way this is done will soften or harden it to a degree. A good plan is to thrust the bottle into the ice neck downwards, and fill up the hollow in the bottom of the bottle with rock salt. The wine is brighter in drinking than if put in the ice bottom downwards. To moderately cool Sauterne and Rhine wines brings out their bouquet and improves their flavour. Claret and Burgundy, on the contrary, should be drunk milk warm, as this brings out their body and diminishes their natural astringency, which is somewhat pronounced in certain brands. Both should be kept in the dining-room some little time before serving. Port, sherry, and Madeira lose in body and flavour by being chilled, port especially, if exposed to cold, becoming harsh, thin, and acid.

DECANTING.

The average temperature of degrees. Fahrenheit at which the various kinds of wine are poured out is as follows:—

Sherry and Marsala..	40 degrees
Sauterne or other white claret	50 "
Claret.....	65 "
Burgundy.....	70 "
Chablis, and other white Burgundy...	45 "
Champagne	35 "
Port.....	55 "
Madeira.....	65 "

Decanting or jugging is another important item in the service of wines, most wines being considerably improved by this process. Indeed, it has been asserted by wine experts that the ordinary wine-drinker wastes about one-third of the value and enjoyment of his wine by allowing it to be served in the bottle. Decanting not only expands those ethereal qualities collectively termed the bouquet, but avoids disturbing the sediment, to which even the best wines are liable.

C. HERMAN SENN.

WITH PEN AND PAN.

KEEPING TIME-HONOURED RECIPES INTACT.

Every one who has travelled in the twice bless'd land of France, has discovered that certain regions surpass others in the gastronomic sciences. Yet there is no province—for where cuisine is concerned the province is a concrete and definite fact, if politically obsolete—any more than there really is any country in the world which cannot produce some good recipes for all strictly national food, strictly prepared according to national rites, is always possessed of qualities worthy of attention. All cooking that is typical is sure to be sound in its way. Tradition being the basis of good cooking, internationalism, which ignores tradition, means poison in the pan.

It is the aim of a lady well known in French literary circles—as a matter of fact, Mme. Leon Daudet, wife of the writer, and daughter-in-law of the great novelist, Alphonse Daudet, though as author of her just-published little book ("Les Bons Plats de France": Cuisine Regionale, by Pampille. Fayard), she hides herself under a pseudonym—to save some of the time-honoured recipes of France, from the wave of internationalism which threatens to submerge all their original savour under its uniform and insipid flood.

COOKERY A CALLING.

Yet typical as the recipes given are, there are few which could not be reproduced in an English kitchen—and in spite of what is said above this transplantation would not necessarily disfigure them. All depends on the spirit, on the enthusiasm, and the manner generally in which they were carried out and—eaten! And if they cannot all be tasted they can, and should, at least, be read, for this little book is written with the light hand, which makes not only good cooks, but good writers too. Here is a bite from these twice savoury pages:—

Before divulging the following secrets I want to say that a good recipe does not suffice to make a good dish, for that something is also needed which is called the *tour de main*, and which is half the battle; as a rule, it is given to fat rather than to thin cooks; and let me add that the recipe and the *tour de main* are still inadequate if your heart is not in your work. Those who grumble while they cook, saying cooking is the lowest of professions, will never do any good. Those who do everything in a hurry, declaring "it will be all right like that" will be nothing but muddlers. To tell the truth, cooking is not a profession, it is a calling—a calling necessitating a sense of enjoyment in the realities of life.

CHARACTERISTIC DISHES.

These pages describe the plain, substantial cuisine of the French home, which has nothing in common with those little Chinese complications—as "Pampille" calls them—taught in cookery schools, and which go under the name of French cooking abroad. Like folk-lore, the secrets of the good old school are gathered from mouth to mouth, handed down from father to son, or, rather, from mother to daughter, for "Chinese" cooking is propagated by chefs, while the real thing is the specialty of the more bourgeois and genuine cordon bleu.

Prefaced by little chapters of picturesque reminiscences of each province they comprise, for instance, the soupe aux choux of Auvergne, the garbure of Bearn, the bouillabaisse of Marseilles (a mere curiosity, for you should eat it nowhere else); the crepes de ble noir of Brittany (you need to have a Breton soul, if you would succeed with them), and the homely pot-au-feu, a taste for which is only acquired after you have left your thirtieth year behind you, for before that great turning-point you don't, it appears know what is good in life. So let us be thirty, of course, by all means, and quickly, if the reward is a proper appreciation of pot-au-feu!

And not the least profitable page in this instructive and amusing little book is the one descriptive of the bad dinner. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WILLIAM WAS NOT PRACTICAL.

His poetic soul had gone out to the girl in a great wave of ineffable devotion.

She knew that he loved her, and she was content; but the love she had in her mind was not of that misty, immaterial kind which feeds on moonlight and clothes itself in the pink and white garniture of the flowers.

Still she did not seek to make discordant the melodious music of his tender pleadings.

On the contrary, she rather encouraged him in it, for she knew the time would come when the poetry of his passion would read more like an advertisement for second-hand furniture on the instalment plan.

So, thus encouraged, he came at last to the point of proposal.

"Irene," he said, with deep, pathetic, soulful, urging intensity, "I love you. May I lay my heart at your feet?"

The time had come when the girl must speak. She had no wish to lose this loyal lover, but she knew the beginning of the end of the beautiful romance had arrived.

She gave him her hand.

"No, William," she said earnestly, "you cannot."

William turned pale. He had been so hopeful. The sunshine of her preference had never been clouded before. What could it mean?

He tried to speak, but his tongue refused to do its office.

"You cannot," she went on firmly, "because this carpet cost 3-9 per yard, and if you should lay your heart at my feet, at least a width of it would never be able to match it again. Let your heart keep on at the old place, William, and——"

William did.

THE RIVEN TREE,

BY HOUGH WOOD.

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Together they left the house and crossed the meadows to the stream. The old tree, as George had said, was split from top to bottom, and its sides gaped as if ready to fall apart. In the bottom inside the hole, was a heap of rubbish, and turning this over, George bared a yellow oil-stained envelope. He picked it up and gave it to her. The address was almost gone; but his name could just be made out.

"To think it's been there all these years," he said, "and me never know of it. I went to t' old tree many a time after we had that bit of a 'do', but I never found aught. I put a note in myself, but it must have gone long since. I'm wondering how much difference it's all made to us, lass."

Twice a week, on Sundays and early closing days, George Demaine came down from his farm into the town and called on Miss Douthwaite. It had been his custom to do so now for well nigh twenty five years, and at first it had greatly troubled the gossips. But for them George, being a masterful man and stubborn, cared nothing. Three hours he stayed at each visit, no more, no less. Together they sat in the small parlour at the back of Miss Annie's shop, and, whilst she would give him advice as to his servants, he would help her with her books and make suggestions as to the conduct of her little business. There was one matter on which they never spoke, although they skirted the edge of it every time. At five minutes to ten o'clock he would rise and take his hat, and she, rising too, would say "Must you go, George?" "Yes," he would reply "I must be tramping home. What says thou?" Sometimes the question would bring a suspicion of a cloud to her eyes, but invariably she answered "yes, I suppose so. It's getting late." He would pause for a moment as if waiting for more, then go. It was all so much a matter of habbit or so it seemed; all so common-place. But only she knew of the heartache of it all, and of how, sometimes, when the tragedy seemed more real than ever, her starving heart cried out that it should be ended. Then she would wrestle with it, tell herself that she was an old maid and look for the wrinkles on her smooth skin. But the woman in her fretted, and there was pain written under her brave smile.

Then one day, after a night of fearful storm, George broke all precedent and routine by appearing in the shop a day before he was due. At the unexpected sight of him she started. Her face paled, and her hands trembled. "George," she said, fear in her low tones, "what is it? The storm? Is there ought amiss?"

"Nay, naught," he answered "Dont get upset. We are all right and snug. T'storm did us no damage. It's naught but that I've something to show thee." There was a curious inflection in his tones that did not escape her. "Has't aught particular to do after thou's shut up to-morn's afternoon? Well, then, come up to my place, and see what I've found. It'll happen interest thee."

He was gone, before she could question him.

Something in the manner of his message made her unwontedly curious and puzzled, and it was with agitated feelings that next day she put on her bonnet. Her fingers trembled until she could not tie the strings, and with a sudden impulse that she could not define, she flung the thing away, and fetched out and donned a hat that in one of her moods she had decided was too young for her She smiled at the thought of it now, as she noted how it became her, and whether it was the effect of the hat or of her cheerful mood, her cheeks took on a soft healthy pink, and her eyes had a brighter gladder expression.

"Why, lass, what's come over thee?" was the greeting that George gave her. "Thou looks younger than ever. I feel like an old man besides thee."

She blushed with gladness. "No," she said, then stopped abruptly, checking the words that were following.

He looked at her quickly, and became curiously grave. "Thou'll be wanting to know why I wanted thee to come, I reckon? Thou remembers that old pollarded tree down by the stream?"

She caught her breath. Could she forget it? It was the tree that had been their trysting-place in the days when they were young lovers, and to which they had entrusted their love-letters. It was in that tree that she had placed a momentous letter and had waited, too proud to ask for it, for the answer that had never come. And as she looked back down the years and thought of all that the unanswered letter had meant to her, her eyes filled with tears.

"Yes," she said, a little catch in her voice, "I remember."

"Aye," he said, quietly "and so do I. Well t'lightning struck it i' t' storm t'other night. I went down to have a look at it and found it riven open from top to bottom. I turned some o' t' rubbish over with my stick, and what's think I came across?"

"Oh, George, what?" It was a pititul pleading cry. It was all she could say. She partly guessed at his meaning, but dare not let herself think; it hurt her.

"Aye," he nodded, as if he divined her thoughts. "Come and see."

Together they left the house and crossed the meadows to the stream. The old tree, as George had said, was split from top to bottom and its sides gaped as if ready to fall apart. In the bottom inside the hole, was a heap of rubbish, and turning this over George bared a yellow, oil-stained envelope. He picked it up and gave it to her. The address was almost gone, but his name could just be made out.

"To think it's been there all these years," he said, "and me never known of it. I went to t' old tree many a time after we had that bit of a 'do,' but I never found ought. I put a note in myself, but it must have gone long since. There was a big storm, thou'lt remember after we parted that night. It broke as I came away from t' tree. And the next day that knot hole where we put our letters had gone. T' old tree was rotten inside, it seemed, and when that branch was riven out, t' knot must have been loosened and tumbled inside. I'm wondering how much difference it's all made to us, lass."

But she could not speak. The touch of pathos in his speech and the sight of the letter that she had written so many years ago broke down the barriers of self-restraint and pride that she had carefully erected. Her eyes were blinded with tears. She chocked with sobs that would not be held back. She remembered the "do," as he had phrased it. They had had a lover's quarrel. He had vowed that he would not ask her to marry him until she admitted that she was in the wrong if he courted her till Doomsday. On her part she had declared that she would not say "Yes" until he had said that she was right. In this mood they had parted, but on reaching home, in a fit of tears and repentance she had written asking forgiveness. In her agitation she had upset the lamp over the note, but having no time to write another, she had hastily wiped away the oil, sped out into the night and crammed the missive into the notch. She remembered now that she had had some trouble to get it into the hole. That would be, she knew, now because George had been there firstwith her.

Then came days of waiting, days in which she was tear ul, then afraid that she had offendede past forgiveness and finally of injurd pride. The latent, stubbornness of her nature sprang into activity. She had hardened her heart, and refused to give him an opening, so that the misunderstanding could on cleared up. And so the days went be and grew to months and then to years without the matter being touched upon. And finally she had realised, with bitterness at her heart, that what might have been remedied once, could not now be set straight. Her pride, feeding on itself, refused to allow her to open the door to reconciliation.

Something of this she told him as, with streaming eyes, she tried vainly to read what she had written so long ago. It was a broken, disconnected story, and at its close, "Take me home, George" she said.

"Aye," he said. His arm was about her, and it felt comforting. "So I will. It's just what I thought had happened when I turned it up. We both wrote the same night, and thou never got mine?"

She shook her head.

"I might have known. I've been a blind, stupid fool. I thought at first when I couldn't find a letter from thee, and mine was gone, that thou wouldn't change, and that thou wouldn't answer mine. And I waited for thee to speak first, vowing that I'd done all I ought to have done, and more, to patch things up. Then when thou didst not say ought I grew prideful and determined that I wouldn't, nohow. And a time came when I wanted to do, and I couldn't. It seemed too late, for all at once I found that the years had been flying and my pride was master of me. It was too far a step back for me to take, and I said to myself I must just make t' best of it. It's a fine trick that's been played on us, but it's my fault."

She was touched. The glimpse of a strong man's remorse brought her to herself. "No!" she said, and her eyes were shining "No, I won't have that, George. I was most to blame."

"Nay," decisively, "that isn't so, lass. I'm a big, stupid, stubborn donkey, and it hurts now to think I've spoiled thy life."

Tremblingly she laid a hand on his arm. "Dont, George. I'm hurt when you talk like that."

He took the hand, smooth and shapely yet, on his. "Is it too late, lass," he said, wistfully. "We are both getting on, and happen in all these years thou hast forgotton to care for me as thou once did."

"Forget! I never could forget, and it's too late for me to try now. There's only been one man for me, and I'm too old to change my ways of thinking."

"Nay," stoutly, "thou's not old; thou's young and bonny yet. Let me see t' man that says to t' contrary. I'll warn him."

She could smile now. This touch of primæval man warmed her. Her heart glowed with gladness. The warm colour ripened her cheeks; her eyes sparkled. But there was confession to make again, if only for the joy of hearing him protest, "It was my fault, after all for many a time at first I wanted to speak and always held it back."

"No, it's me that's spoiled thy life. But I'll make it up, as much as ever it can be. Oh, the fool I've been.

"George," softly, "don't let us ever mention it again. There's lots to look forward to. Oh, if only you knew how it feels to have someone to care for me after all the struggles——"

Effectively he stopped further speech and his action brought the scarlet surging to her ears and cheeks. For a moment she lay content against his broad breast, with his arms about her, then hand-in-hand they turned and crossed the meadows to the farm.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

REMINISCENCES OF A SOUTH AFRICAN PIONEER. By W. C. Scully. (Fisher Unwion.)—"I was born on the 29th day of October, 1855." To this sentence, which conveniently enough opens Mr. Scully's book of reminiscences, the reader will probably turn back every now and then, for one of the most surprising things about this slice of an adventurous life is that the man who led it and now describes it was going through experiences which fall to the lot of very few in a long lifetime when he was only a young boy. Indeed, the book ends with his appointment to a Government post at the age, as far as we can make out, of twenty-one, and we are promised more to follow. If the second instalment is as entertaining as the first we may look forward to its publication with no small pleasure. Mr. Scully is the son of an Irish gentleman, and was brought up as such. He has many amusing stories to tell of the days of his childhood, but we have no space to notice them here. When he was eleven his family emigrated to the Cape and started farming, not, it would appear, with altogether satisfactory financial results.

The boy seems to have had scarcely any education, but, although he is modest enough about his intellectual gifts, it is plain that they are not small. He tells us that before he took up his appointment he had to work hard to improve his hand-writing; that his spelling was "phonetic and wonderful," and that, although he knew most of Shakespeare's sonnets by heart, he did not know a single rule of English grammar. His book is written in simple, virile style, and has passages of real beauty when he is describing some scene that struck his youthful imagination.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—He was only thirteen when he made his first adventurous trip to Kaffirland. Here he stayed with the remarkable Tiyo Soga, who on a forty-mile ride would halt and declaim passages from Wordsworth when any fine scenery struck him. This man, "born in absolute barbarism," translated the Bible and "The Pilgrim's Progress" for the benefit of his people, and was "not alone a deeply cultivated scholar but a Christian gentleman in the fullest sense of the term." After a few months of farming and Kaffir trading, we find this adventurous child—he was nothing more—at the newly discovered diamond diggings, where he came within a trice of discovering for himself the new famous Kimberley Mine. A little later—he had then reached the ripe age of nearly sixteen—he was "messing" in a tent with Cecil Rhodes and his two brothers. He sold the great man a wagon, over which there was a dispute as to price. This was settled by a game of euchre, which he won.

MISSING A FORTUNE.—Having just missed a vast fortune in diamonds, this pioneering boy proceeded to miss one or two just as narrowly in gold. He did a lot of prospecting besides working in already discovered fields, and his luck, or want of it, was quite extraordinary. On one occasion, he tells us, the legs of his bedstead must have actually rested on nuggets, but by some mysterious mining law it was forbidden to him to stake out a claim for the land on which his tent stood, and somebody else came in and reaped the rich harvest.

The persistent failures on the part of so enterprising a youth will arouse the warm sympathies of the reader; but Mr. Scully takes them all in a most admirable spirit of philosophy, and apparently bears no grudge against fortune. He must, with his temperament, have had a happy life, in spite of his inability to make a great deal of money. He had, at any rate, excellent sport in those early days of which he recounts many entertaining yarns. He had a keen eye for everything that was going on in the world around him, and for the beauties of nature among which he lived. He was, indeed, even at that early age a pioneer of the best sort—adventurous, self-reliant, courageous and modest with it all. His book makes good reading and leaves an agreeable impression of it author.

FANNY'S FIRST NOVEL.—By F. Frankfort Moore. (Hutchinson.)—Mr. Frankfort Moore returns to that eighteenth century which he understands so thoroughly in order to weave a pretty and interesting story round Fanny Burney (Mme. D'Arblay) and her surreptitious adventure in fiction.

Experts in the literature of the subject, and the larger public that has learned the main facts incondensed form from Macaulay's famous essay, will find that the novelist has been very faithful to reality. He shows us Dr. Burney's household in St. Martin's-street, the brilliant circle that the musician drew about him, and little Fanny neglected in her corner, making those notes of life and character which were to result in the anonymous "Evelina" and take the town by storm. The picture of Fanny's secret agonies and her sisters' fluttering trepidation when "Evelina" is accepted, published, hanging fire, and then blazing into fame is most skilfully managed. What invented is well invented, but the love story, with its little tragedy at the end, is thin and of slight consequence. Yet it gives Fanny the cue for a neatly sententious last word. The figures of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Reynolds, Mrs. Thrale, "Daddy" Crisp, and the Burney household move very naturally and the atmosphere of the period is most happily caught. The book is a pleasant pendant to literary history and makes excellent entertainment.

THE LOVE PIRATE.—By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (Methuen.)—Mr. and Mrs. Williamson always entertaining, always bright, and with a story to tell, take their readers this time to California to follow the fortunes of the Princess di Sereno. That beautiful and lively lady was the daughter of an American millionaire. She had married an Italian prince, as good millionaires' daughters ought, but he, although a bold airman, was not quite a success. Accordingly the Princess set out to see her late father's country, and there she becomes unconsciously "The Love Pirate." That is to say, she captivates a dogged, capable American hero, who continually acts as her good angel, and thus prevents his marrying another woman, a Spaniard. The Princess, travelling as Mrs. May, is continually getting into scrapes and is as continually rescued by her strong man, Nickson Hilliard. The comedy of the gold bag is delightful fooling, and is only one of many diverting episodes. When the readers have had a sufficient run, and a good one, for their money, the authors ingeniously arrange that the course of true love shall run smooth, the æroplaning prince comes to an opportune end, and his widow is free. There is a cunningly interpolated guide to California in the story, quite in the Williamson manner.

There is much sound and sympathetic psychology in "Lot Barrow," by Viola Meynell, a novel of rural life, simply constructed and charmingly written. Charlotte, the heroine—"Lot" for short,—servant at a small farmhouse, is admirably drawn, an unsophisticated girl of fine and sensitive nature, oppressed by the cloud of sorrow—it was considered a cloud of disgrace by Mrs. Child, her employer—under which she had come to her new service, and yearning for even a little love and sympathy, "a little tenderness in the midst of loneliness." Still little more than a child, she had passed through a tragic experience, for her rustic lover, in an unreasoning fit of jealousy, shot himself, and the neighbours not only regarded her as virtually the passionate boy's murderess, but with the callous cruelty that is so often found in rustics, forced her to look at his mangled corpse, and never understood that the shock almost turned her brain. Lot's gradual recovery of her equilibrium and the development of her character are traced with rare insight and sympathy, and one's interest in her never flags. (Martin Secker.)

Every one who read Oliver Onion's brilliant novel, "In Accordance with the Evidance," will be even more keenly interested in its sequel, "The Debit Account," being the further history of James Jeffries, murderer—or executioner—of Archie Merridew, narrated by himself. Outwardly Jeffries appeared a singularly fortunate man, one who, while still young, achieved wealth and success, all the more precious since they were the result of his own acumen and energy, happily married to the girl who loved him as passionately and sincerely as he loved her, the girl whom, by his crime—if crime it was—he had saved from a fate far worse than death. Yet always within him is the consciousness of that deed, a growing horror, usually hidden and restrained, but sometimes leaping out and dominating him, as in the tremendous scene—seemingly so commonplace—of Aunt Angela's housewarming, a scene so wonderfully written that one feels the almost unbearable tension as keenly as did the man himself. The book is a masterpiece of psychology and realism, enthralling and impressive in a degree. (Martin Secker).

Harry Whittaker, a brilliant, clever creature, too facile, who marries a clergyman's daughter, a girl with the fire of Italy in her veins. She breaks with vicarage conventions and becomes a great actress. Harry has some name as a playright. He might have done great things but for drink and instability. His wife has a patience and steadfastness rivalling that of Boccaccio's Griselda. She pardons everything, even glaring infidelity, and when Harry is at last crippled for life by an accident she devotes herself anew to the task of saving him, body and brain. It is a story of nice distinctions and delicate problems, plausibly treated even at the most difficult points. The characterisation is always persuasive, and some of the subsidiary people are admirably drawn. In particular we appreciate Mrs. Ramsden, the vicar's wife, whose life of scramble after godliness is a rare and refreshing fruit of observation. We are less sure of the heroine, but she is at any rate a vindication of woman's infinite tenderness to those she loves. This, however, is a very extreme case. That it does not break down utterly is due entirely to Mr. Benson's charm of treatment.

TRENT'S LAST CASE. By E. C. Bentley. (Nelson.)—We wish that this had been Trent's first case instead of his last; for he is something quite original in the way of amateur detectors of crime, and his success is not less than that of the great Sherlock himself. Not that he was entirely successful in elucidating the mystery of the murder of the American millionaire who was found in the garden of his English house with a bullet wound in his eye and his false teeth missing. (They were in a glass of water by his bedside, and gave a lot of trouble afterwards.) But he was so near to the truth that his achievement was a great triumph of ingenuity. As for Mr. Bentley's ingenuity, it is beyond praise. We defy any reader to find the solution of his mystery until he gives it himself. And not only has he worked out a complicated and increasingly interesting plot, but his characters are real, and most entertaining besides. If he will give us another story of plot as good as this there is not much doubt that he will put himself at the head of those who are now writing them. Stories of crime and its unravelling will never lose their appeal, and few have been written of late years to equal "Trent's Last Case."

THE WEAKER VESSEL.—By E. F. Benson. (Heinemann.)—It is impossible for Mr. Benson to fall below a certain level of expert performance. He is capable of fine flights, but his profession of periodical novelist does not always permit these. Here he gives us one of his good, sound, average stories of the upper middle class, just touching the skirts of aristocracy and of Bohemia. He knows his world well and portrays it shrewdly. The Weaker Vessel is in this case the man.

Messrs. Methuen's new Sevenpenny novel series is becoming increasingly popular, and bids fair to achieve a remarkable success. The latest volume, which will be issued on April 17th, is "THE SIGN OF THE SPIDER" by Bertram Mitford, an exciting tale of adventure.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "Hobson's Choice," by G. G. Chatterton, author of "The Girl with the Odds Against Her," etc. The author depicts the vicissitudes of the daughters of a country family who, born in the purple, lose their luxury and position. The manner in which each bears her reverse is well and forcibly contrasted. But it is around the life of the youngest sister that the power and passion of the novel concentrates itself. Tempted beyond her powers of resistance, she agrees to go under, yet later pulls herself together, and the end of the story leaves her triumphantly happy.

Messrs. John Long will publish immediately a new novel entitled "Means to an End," from the pen of D'Arcy Martin, author of "Cupid's Time Sheet." It is a fine study of character in which a millionaire loses his heart to an Academy picture. He forthwith hunts up the original of the painting, Patricia Derring, who is the daughter of a country clergyman. She is a charming, unsophisticated girl, and sees only a God in the very human man who comes to woo her. After marriage, however, she is undeceived and sets out to convert the husband, whose belief it is that money and position must be everything a woman can desire.

"THE NEW PORTIA."—Miss L. Lindaf-Hageby, who, in connection with her remarkable ten hours' speech in her antivivisection libel case, has lately been generally described by the Press as "the New Portia," is the author of the first critical life of August Strindberg, the celebrated Swedish writer, to appear in the English language. The book which will be published this month by Mr. Stanley Paul, is remarkable for the same clear reasoning and eloquence which induced Mr. Justice Bucknill to compliment its author on "a very clear statement and a very fine speech."

MR. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S "HAMLET."—While Mr. Forbes Robertson is making his farewell visit to Drury Lane Theatre in a revival of "Hamlet," it is interesting to read Mr. Clement Scott's book on "SOME NOTABLE HAMLETS OF THE PRESENT TIME." This book which contains distinctive criticisms of Mr. Forbes-Robertson himself, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the late Sir Henry Irving, Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Wilson Barrett, was published some time ago by Messrs. Greening & Co. at the price of two shillings and six pence, and has since been reissued in a shilling edition with an additional chapter by Mr. W. L. Courtney on the Hamlet of Mr. H. B. Irving.

The story of Herbert Rhodes, his gun-running adventure, and his terrible end must be read in Mr. Scully's book for it is too long to quote here. The whole story of these early diamond-digging days is full of interest.

Sir Walter Armstrong's volume on "SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE", which Messrs. Methuen are adding to their "Classics of Art' series on April 17th, is as complete a biography as the available materials allow. The book contains a detailed criticism of Lawrence's art, and a general estimate of his importance as a member of the British School of Painting, with an account of the vicissitudes through which his reputation has passed. The volume also contains a *catalogue raisonne* of his pictures, with biographical notes on certain of his sitters, and it is well illustrated.

The latest addition to Messrs. Methuen's well known "Little Books on Art' is "EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR" by Mr. C.E.Hughes. Broadly speaking the early English School of Water-colour includes all artists in that medium who were born between 1720 and 1820. The term 'Early English' is, however, not merely a matter of chronological convenience; the work of many later artists resembles in subject or method that of distant predecessors; and a classification on the lines suggested by such resemblances has been one of the chief aims of the author of this short history. The book contains a frontispiece in colour and thirty-six other illustrations.

A book for maternity nurses entitled "THE ART OF MATERNITY NURSING" by Mrs. B. G. Macdonald, will be issued by Messrs. Methuen on April 17th. The author endeavours to give to maternity nurses their own special status in conjunction with that of the midwife and doctor. Beginning with an outline of anatomy, the student cannot fail to grasp the whole idea of her profession, and she is encouraged to make the most of her opportunities as a missioner of health. Mrs. Macdonald, who is Matron of the Salford Maternity Training School at Weaste, is well known as a teacher of the subject.

A two-shilling edition of Mr. G. A. Birmingham's amusing story, "THE SEARCH PARTY," will be issued by Messrs. Methuen on April 17th. This novel resembles "Spanish Gold" more than any of this author's work. The scene is laid in the West of Ireland, and the plot is formed round the figure of a wealthy anarchist who settles down in a lonely house on the sea coast in order to perfect his plans and experiment in explosives. The book is pure comedy from beginning to end, as might be expected from the author of that idelghtful play, "General John Regan."

Mr. Hilaire Belloc's book of the open air, "HILLS AND THE SEA," will be added to Messrs. Methuen's Shilling series on April 17th. In this volume are to be found some of the best essays of one of the best essayists of the day.

AS THE MINSTREL TAULD IT.

Rab cam to Wullie's hoose to spend the evening in deleberate and edifying conversation. Wullie invitit Rab ben the hoose, and ilka ane took a chair on either side o' th' inglenook. Wullie drew oot his braw shammy 'baccy-pooch 'broidered wi' forget-me-nots, filled his pipe, lit it, and drew whiff after whiff in grand contentment.

Rab sniffed the reck and lookit at the wreath's wi' kindling ene.

"Eh, Wullie," said Rab, "yon's a graand 'baccy. Whaur'd ye get it?"

"Aye, Rab, said Wullie, "tis a graand 'baccy. I had it sent doon fra Edinburrrra."

Wullie sookit an' sookit at his pipe. He made no offer of his 'baccy.

Whiles Rab said, "Wullie, wull ye gi me a maatch?" an' Wullie gied him a good match wi' a blue heid.

Rab sairched his richt coat pockets an' his left coat pockets, an' sairched his richt waistcoat pockets an' his left waistcoat pockets, an' slappit the richt pocket of his breeks an' the left pocket of his breeks, an' then shook his heid.

"A-a-ah!" he said. "I hae left ma 'baccy at home."

Wullie sookit an' sookit at his pipe. He made no offer of his 'baccy.

Rab raichit oot an' took up his auld furr caap. "'Tis a peety," he said. "I maun rin awa' hame an' get ma 'baccy."

Wullie sookit an' sookit at his pipe He made no offer of his 'baccy.

"Weel," said Rab, "I maunt juist gang awa' hame for ma 'baccy."

"A-a-ah," said Wullie, verry douce an pawky, "if ye' wull gang awa' hame, Rab, wull ye please gie me ma maatch

THE MAGAZINES.

THE XIXTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with an excellent article—*qua minime reris*—on the best way to prepare England against possible attack. The author is none other than Cardinal Bourne, who tells us in some interesting prefatory remarks that he is only expounding thoughts which he expressed years ago in a leaflet on the "Paramount Need of Training in Youth." He is convinced that universal service is a vital necessity, but he is also convinced that no Government will venture to propose, and that the people of England will never consent to accept, conscription until an enemy has us by the throat. Hence the compromise which he suggests—a combination of voluntary effort with a slight element of compulsion, to which alone certain natures will yield:—

"Could not opportunity be given to all to fit themselves *of their own accord*, as part of their normal education, to be ready to take effective part in the defence of their country; while there would be held in reserve for those who wilfully neglect the voluntary opportunity the certainty of compulsory service, when the limit of that earlier opportunity had been reached? Might, it not be enacted that every male member of the community should, by the time that he is twenty-one, if he be physically fit, have rendered himself efficient in certain departments of military training? If by that age he has failed to take the means to make himself thus efficient, neither he nor any one else would have legitimate ground for complaint where he then compelled to go to barracks until such time as, by compulsion, he had been raised to at least the same standard of efficiency as his more patriotic and foreseeing fellows."

Cardinal Bourne does not enter into details as to the nature and length of the training, or the cost, but holds that compulsion would only have to be applied to the hooligan element. He concludes with some admirable remarks in which he forestalls the objections of the anti-militarists. Militarism which means the love of fighting for fighting's sake, or the lust of aggression, he condemns without reserve, but "if it means that, in the face of the vast armies that may one day encounter us, we feel our unpreparedness; and realize that it is only the strong man armed who, at the present day, can hope to build his house in peace; and resolve by preparation to make sure of that peace, then must both word and thing be blessed, for it is the condition of security."—In "The Promised Land," Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P., discusses the prospects of land legislation in a temperate article, in which he deprecates the sensational, highly coloured, and inaccurate pronouncements of Mr. Lloyd George and other politicians about the wickedness of the feudal tyrants. The great majority of landlords, he declares, "have a full sense of their responsibilities to their tenants, and discharge them to the best of their ability." Again, though the condition of the agricultural labourer is often distressful, "on the whole the condition of the farm labourer may be compared favourably with that of the urban labourer," in view of the continuousness of his employment, the opportunities for extra earnings, and the fact that he does not pay the economic rent. Mr. Atherley Jones, however, regards as a genuine grievance the fact that dismissed labourers have to quit their cottages, and he believes in the multiplication of small holdings as the true solution of the rural problem. He inclines to tenancy rather than ownership, and regards the development of co-operative effort as of prime importance. Also he holds that the working of the Small Holdings Act of 1908 proves the entire incapacity of the County Councils to institute and administer the system. Mr. Atherley Jones, we may note, speaks in a coldly critical way of the intentions of the Government. As for Mr. Lloyd George's land inquiry, as regards all material considerations it was superfluous, while its clandestine methods destroyed all confidence in its trustworthiness.—M. Philippe Millet has a very interesting paper on "France and her Algerian Problem," starting with a frank admission that the present *regime* is hampered by serious defects. Briefly put, the reforms he advocates are a wholesale abolition of the special taxation and *corvees* which press so hardly on the Moslems; the abandonment of the harsh judicial system—borrowed from unreformed Egypt—applied to the natives; and the grant of some genuine political representation to the natives. M. Millet does not depreciate France's great achievements in Algeria nor does he ask her to, disregard the interests of the colonists—whose numbers make the case of Algeria differ so widely from Egypt—but, as he puts it, "France has done much for her subjects: only she has not done enough." He asks for no wholesale or precipitate changes, and does not overlook the dangers of a nationalist movement. "But," as he wisely observes, "party warfare is, however, less harmful to the general well-being of a country than the secret discontent which exists to-day among the Moslems."—Mr. H. F. Wyatt, dealing with the "Future of Aviation," maintains that recent events seem in a fair way to fulfil two prophecies which he made in the *Nineteenth Century* in September 1909:—

"Of these forecasts one was that those who, at Dover, watched and applauded M. Latham's attempt to fly across the straits, were assisting at the first stage of the funeral of the sea power of England; while the second expressed the belief that within ten or fifteen years 'the centre of military gravity'—that is, the principal force in war—would pass from the surface of the sea and the land to the air."

After discussing the three functions of air craft—as scouts, fighting machines and bomb-throwers or destroyers—Mr. Wyatt arrives at the conclusion that since aerial fleets can only be effectively met by other aerial fleets, it is plain that "such fleets must ere long become the dominant factors in that culmination of international competition which we call war," and, as a natural corollary, that it is one of the first duties of every Government to develop national power in the air, a duty which, in his opinion, our Government has hideously neglected.

"NATIONAL REVIEW."

In the *National Review* the Rev. Lord William Cecil has a curious article headed "What is Wrong?" His answer is that we have somehow tumbled into a class war, and that masters and employers are not blameless. Lord William Cecil finds an explanation of this growing estrangement between the classes in "the enormous size of commercial undertakings," and in the "erroneous business maxim which limits the relations between employer and employed to the buying and selling of labour." He thinks that a great deal of bitterness might be allayed if employers, and in particular railway directors, would only study the welfare of their men with the same care that they study the convenience of their customers. He advocates the sympathetic encouragement of thrift *i.e.*, by making it easy for the man to buy stock and become shareholders, even if no co-partnership scheme were possible. In fine:—

"Much good feeling can be established between masters and men by consideration that costs trouble rather than money. The same mental acumen the same skill of organization which has' built up the great commercial interests of England, can, if applied, build up in a short time the good feeling between master and man. Individually each director of a company is possibly a sympathetic and kind-hearted man, giving largely in charity and caring for the welfare of his fellow man, but the present business maxims of England disregard in the most unbusinesslike way the first necessities for business success, namely, loyal labour and national security. Both these will result from treating working men in a sympathetic and kindly spirit; the frequent strikes, the power of the agitator, are the natural result of a class bitterness engendered by bad business maxims. When companies recognize that they have men working for them who have souls and are living sentient beings, not 'hands', the prosperity and peace of England will only be excelled by the contentment and efficiency of our industrial population."

Mr. Claude Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper discuss "Our Peril from Above," *i.e.*, the possibilities of attack by dirigibles of the rigid type which, in the view of the writers, must be reckoned with as extremely potent engines of destruction. They hold that the most effective countermove that can be devised for the specific purpose of defence against aerial invasion is to equip a fleet of armed aeroplanes, which have the advantage both in speed and cheapness. But as an instrument of retaliation, in a cross-Channel raid or for reconnoitring in the North Sea and elsewhere, the aeroplane cannot compare with the airship. In conclusion, the writers insist on the importance of the selection and training of aircraft crews.——"Ignotus" bewails the decay of patriotism in England as evidenced by "a degenerate youth, a disloyal Government, and a treacherous press," but finds some consolation in the awakening of France, which he attributes in great part, curiously enough, to the inspiration of M. Bergson. The first genuine sign of awakening, he says, will be when the nation sweeps away the present Government, as the French nation swept away that of M. Caillaux.—Lord Percy writes in a somewhat similar strain under the heading "The Truth about War," and Lord Roberts's fine speech at Wolverhampton is reprinted under the title "Citizenship and Duty."——The editor, besides some caustic comments on the progress of the Marconi inquiry, also reprints verbatim the report of the libel action against the *Matin*.——Mr. Maurice Low discusses the composition of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, and applauds Mr. Taft for the perfect equanimity with which he has accepted his defeat. Though Mr. Taft was, on the whole, unfortunate in the selection of his Cabinet, two of its members, Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Meyer, the Secretary of the Navy, did extremely well. In conclusion, Mr. Maurice Low abstains from drawing too encouraging omens from the speech made before the senate by Mr. Marshall, the Vice-President, on the obligation of that body to protect the national honour by the strict observance of treaty stipulations. He sums up by observing that in all probability the free toll clause of the Panama Act cannot be repealed unless President Wilson makes it an administrative policy; but very possibly it can be repealed if he insists on that course being taken.——A Bulgarian officer gives a most interesting account of the method of training officers for the Reserve at the School of Kniajevo. These officers are recruited almost exclusively from the educated civilian classes; the vast majority are functionaries, members of the liberal professions, or men of business, and in the war they suffered nearly twice as heavily as those of the permanent service. The development and working of the system justifies the writer's remark that in Bulgaria the army still remains an engine of war, but that the spirit which permeates it is that of the community at large and not of a military caste—a state of things mainly due to the democratic character of the country.——Mr. J. O. P. Bland has a remarkable paper on "New York Revisited," in which he discusses the formidable problems presented by the rapid growth of industrialism, the amazing figures of the census of New York, and the probable submersion of the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races by the Slav, Semitic, and Illyric stocks.——Mr. Waldorf Astor M.P., urges on the Government to deal seriously with the pressing question of boy labour, and Miss Frances Pitt writes pleasantly on hedgehogs.

The new *Contemporary Review* also gives prominence to the prospects of land legislation. Sir W. Ryland Atkins, M.P., describes himself as a strong supporter of Mr. Lloyd George's Budget with its various land duties, but fortunately he does not resemble the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his controversial methods. In his paper on "Liberalism and the Land," he advocates with few reservations the land reform proposals of the Newcastle Programme—repeal of the laws of primo-geniture, enfranchisement of leasehold and copyhold, &c.,—and suggests that the difficulty of rural housing should be got over by sharing the loss between the State and the local ratepayer. Like Mr. Atherley Jones, Sir W. Ryland Atkins deprecates the "turgid emotion" which has been imported into the discussion of land problems. "The ownership of land is neither a patent of nobility nor a stigma of crime. . . . The divine right of landlords, like the divine right of kings, is an obsolete figment of the imagination; but another figment of imagination equally untrue and equally morbid, is the notion that every owner of land is a traitor to the State, and, in the old phrase, 'a wolf's head' to be put out of the pale of the law."—Mr. Philip Morrell, M.P., reviews the "Seven Years of Liberal Government" in a strain of eulogy tempered by intermittent candour. He is not of those who hold that the power of the Lords is still considerable. "Their influence as a political force has been shattered. They can still hamper and delay legislation, but it is impossible to regard them in the light of a real second chamber, revising and restraining the hasty action of a popular assembly. If it is desirable to have a second chamber at all, the reform of the House of Lords, to which the Government are pledged, is obviously necessary." And again, "The victory gained in 1911, if it was a victory gained in 1911, if it was a victory for democracy, was not in any real sense a victory for the House of Commons. It is to the Cabinet, and not to the House of Commons, that most of the power taken from the Lords has been transferred." Mr. Morrell deplores the growing tyranny of the Executive, and observes that if the setting up of a new Second Chamber is now desirable, the reform of the procedure of the House of Commons is not less urgently required. He bewails the increase of national expenditure, but consoles himself with the thought that whatever may be said against Free Trade finance, no one will now assert that it is not a good means of raising revenue. He bestows a somewhat reluctant praise on the exertions of the Foreign Secretary, and concludes by remarking that only by proving themselves as much in earnest in dealing with the evils of our social system as with the problems of Irish Home Rule or Welsh Disestablishment can the Government hope to maintain their position.——Sir William Wedderburn discusses the "Objects and Reasons" of the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Service from the Congress standpoint. While wishing to see Indians admitted freely and impartially to high office, he warns Indian reformers not to overlook the corresponding drawback—"the consolidation of bureaucratic authority and the grave loss to the popular cause from the Congress leaders being drawn away and absorbed in the official body." Sir William Wedderburn is very strong on the Parliamentary control of the Secretary for State. He deeply regrets the extinction in 1858 of the "great national inquisition" by periodical Parliamentary Committees, and urges on all who wish well to India and the British Empire to insist on their restoration.——Mr. M. Philips Price advocates a modification of our Persian policy on the basis of the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops in North Persia; a substantial financial advance to Persia—with or without the assistance of Russia—to form an efficient *gendarmerie* to patrol the trade routes; and co-operation with Germany in railway construction in Mesopotamia and Central and Southern Persia.——Mr. Edward Jenks writes optimistically on "The Making of Australasia." The Commonwealth Government is "an accomplished and extremely solvent fact," and bids fair to dispel the fears alike of those who saw in colonial federation a threat to colonial freedom and to the Imperial connexion—Under the title of "A Manchu Heroine," Miss Bowden-Smith gives a remarkable account of the romantic history of a Chinese lady of royal descent Principal of the one Classical Girls' School in Peking," "a lonely, noble, but pathetic figure of an old order which is passing away."

FORTNIGHTY.

"Islander" returns to the charge in the *Fortnightly* and again writes of the "Military Conspiracy." He begins by quoting Napolean, who said, "England can never become a Continental Power, and in the attempt must be ruined," but makes no allusion to the necessity of Waterloo after Trafalgar. We are told that out generals, dissatisfied with one million three hundred thousand regular and auxiliary troops within the Empire, want to force conscription upon us. The first step is to cajole Parliament into enforcing universal training, and from this to conscription the path will be easy. The conspiracy which "Islander" has discovered and is anxious to expose is the desire of the soldiers to make England rely on them rather than on the Navy.——Mr. Baughan writes of the operatic music of Richard Strauss in relation to the great problem of the opera. This problem, briefly, is that every drama, for constructive reasons, contains a certain amount of dialogue which is inherently unsuitable to be set to music. The old *recitativo secco*, spoken dialogue, and the Wagnerian vast orchestral commentary, all have been tried, and none with final results. Strauss merely accepts the last of these conventions and shows no power of developing it, or of meeting the objections to which it is open.——"A Journalist." writes a thoughtful study of the problem of the future of the war correspondent. He points out that in a democratic State, it is very desirable that the voters should take an intelligent interest in a war being waged by their country. This they cannot do if there is no news. The problem is how to supply this news without endangering the secrecy of military operations. The best way would be for the Navy, Army, and the press to consult together for the formulation of some plan which could be made law. The danger at present is this, that until the beginning of hostilities there is no power to restrain the press. Yet it is, as Lord Selborne pointed out, before the opening of a war and during the period immediately preceding mobilization that the greatest danger exists of important disclosures being made unconsciously. A Bill was prepared to make it a penal offence to publish information as to naval and military forces, but it was not passed into law. One defect of this Bill was that it had to be put into force by order of the Privy Council. But this might mean that at a critical moment when its provisions were most wanted, to put it into force would be equal to announcing that the country was going to war. There seems no doubt that the question ought to be properly considered in peace time.——Mr. Herbert Vivian writes a discursive article on "Turkey's Problems in Asia." The main contention is that the Turk is an exploded fiction, and that sooner or later he Mohammedan world, which has looked upon his collapse with equanimity, will find a worthier leader.——Mr. Walter Lennard writes a study of "The Soul of the Suffragette": the one shown to us is pathetically lonely and fanatic daughter of a matrialistic and successful London shopkeeper. To suffer martyrdom for a cause is her only desire.

UNITED SERVICE.

By far the most interesting thing in the *United Service Magazine* for April is a long and closely reasoned letter by the poet, William Wordsworth, addressed by him on March 28th, 1811, to Captain C. W. Pasley, the author of the famous essay mentioned several times before in these columns. We advise not only every lover of Wordsworth to read the letter, for it will certainly raise his opinion of his hero as a patriot and a man of thought, but also everyone who is interested in the higher politics. We wish we had space to quote at length from the letter, and especially the remarkable passage which begins, "Woe be to that country whose military power is irresistible." Instead we will give a passage which is memorable for its prophetic insight:—

"The materials of a new balance of power exist in the language and name and territory of Spain, in those of France and those of Italy, Germany, Russia, and the British Isles. The smaller States must disappear and merge in the large nations and widespread languages. The possibility of this remodelling of Europe I see clearly; earnestly do I pray for it; and I have in my mind a strong conviction that your invaluable work will be a powerful instrument in preparing the way for that happy issue. Yet still we must go deeper than the nature of your labours requires you to penetrate. Military policy merely will not perform all that is needful, nor mere military virtues. If the Roman State was saved from overthrow by the attack of the slaves and of the gladiators, and through the excellence of its armies—yet this was not without great difficulty; and Rome would have been destroyed by Carthage had she not been preserved by *civil* fortitude—in which she surpassed all the nations of the earth."

Wordsworth saw clearly that what preserves a State is the energy and determination of its population, and nothing else. Here is another passage of great significance:—

"England requires, as you have shown so eloquently and ably, a new system of martial policy; but England, as well as the rest of Europe, requires what is more difficult to give it, a new course of education, a higher tone of moral feeling, more of the grandeur of the imaginative faculties, and less of the petty precession of the unfeeling and purblind understanding, that would manage the concerns of nations in the same calculation with which it would set about building a house. Now a state ought to be governed (at least in these times)—the labours of the statesman ought to advance—upon the calculation and from the impulses similar to those which give motion to the hands of a great artist when he is preparing a great picture, or of a mighty poet when he is determining the proportions and march of a poem. . . . Much as I admire the political sagacity displayed in your work, I respect you still more for the lofty spirit that supports it, for the animation and courage with which it is replete, for the contempt—in a just cause—of death and danger with which it is ennobled, for its heroic confidence in the valour of your countrymen, and the absolute determination which it everywhere expresses, to maintain on all points the honour of the soldier's profession, and that of the noble nation of which you are a member—of the land in which you were born—no insults, no indignities, no vile stooping, no despondency, will your politics admit of; and, therefore, more than for any other cause do I congratulate my country on the appearance of a book which, resting on these points—our national safety upon the purity of our national character—will, I trust, help materially to make us at the same time a more powerful and a more highminded nation."

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A PAGE OF CONFESSIONS.

PEOPLE TELL WHY THEY ARE HAPPY.

"*What are the main elements in your happiness?*"

This question was put by the editor of the *British Weekly* to his readers, and the answers sent are human documents, and confessions of a very interesting kind.

"The response has been extraordinary," says the Editor. "The papers sent in are to be numbered not by the hundred but by the thousand, and the examination of them has proved a laborious though interesting task. Many of of my correspondents say that the reviewing of the main facts in their life has done them good. They say that till they put the questions straight to themselves they did not realise what their blessings were, and that a recognition of them has brought stimulus and cheer.

THREE GROUPS.

"The answers may be roughly divided into three groups—religious, human, worldly. Those that refer to the religious sources of happiness are about equal in number to those which dwell upon the human, that is, upon home comforts—wife, children, and the like. The worldly group—that is, the group of those who derive pleasure from wealth—is comparatively small. It may be noted generally that women are more concise and lucid in their estimates of joy and sorrow than men.

"The elements of happiness must be divided into two groups, those of constant happiness—for example, religious certainty—and those of temporary happiness, like a country walk. One naturally puts the element of constant happiness as first in importance. Of these religion, good health, wife, husband, children, home, friends, congenial work, love of nature, books, music, are easily first. A good education is frequently mentioned. The great majority if the writers are happy; only two state the contrary.

CHILDREN AND HOME.

"Love of children and home. This is the chief source of happiness, so far as my correspondence goes. One answer is typical: 'The main elements in my happiness are that God has given me five bonnie children, and I am at least able to clothe,feed, and guide them. My wife guides me.' The age of this writer is 47.

"A widow writes: 'The love, devotion, trust, and respect of my son and daughter, who repay me for every sacrifice I have ever made for them a hundred-fold, and up to the present time they have caused me no sorrow.'

"Here is another: 'Little patterning feet, golden curls, bright blue eyes, with the mother's look in their clear, heaven-lit depths, are present joys, and beyond them my mind travels into the future of these two little ones,and builds for them such careers as only the elastic limits of the possible would allow. In present love and future hopes are the elements of my happiness.'

"Once more: 'The main elements of my happiness are to have the love and full confidence of husband and three sons, and that I may be able to make home always home-like for them.'

"'The main elements in my happiness are the love of husband and children and a home, ample and sunny, with wide open, western view of sky and country which always speaks to me of the infinite and eternal.'

"'The main elements in my happiness are my husband. his manliness and kindness; the friendship his friends have extended to me; our children; our comfortable country home, with the garden and farm attached; our books; the cheerfulness of the labouring class round us, and the generally respectful but free relations existing between them and their employers.'

"'Always a home-loving man, my greatest pleasure is in the company of my wife and children. This to me outweighs all other pleasure, and at forty-two is the chief source of happiness.'

"'An affectionate wife, and through her an orderly and comfortable family; a modest competency once very meagre.'

"'An intense longing to get home, to enjoy my wife's company and comradeship.'

"'A mutual love, a sweet content and homeliness, and a joy of service.'

"'I have a wife whom I dearly love, and of whose love I am sure. We have two darling little children.'

"These answers are typical of a multitude."

RELIGION AND FRIENDSHIP.

"Those who think that religion is extinct in this country would learn something by reading these papers, for the deep religious feeling expressed by multitudes of all classes is very impressive.

"Friendship and sympathy and the joy of helping others figure largely in the replies.

HEALTH AND JOY OF LIFE.

"Many of my correspondents are full of the joy of life. It is refreshing to read their replies:

"'I am glad to be alive, partly because I am healthy, but also because we have a perfect home life; a lovely house in the country, with love to sweeten all that goes on in it. Then I have work that I enjoy, and several true friends near me.'

"'A healthy and naturally bright disposition; the memory of early years spent in a beautiful village; religion; intellectual work; preaching and pastoral work; love of home, wife, and children; many friends; gardening; travel; the influence of hope.'

"'*Mens* (including conscience) *sana in corpore sano*. Developing the whole man; by six days' honest work in the week; systematic exercise of the parts less used in our work; learning to laugh at little worries; reducing our wants to moderation; and persistently acquiring the all-conquering virtue of patience.'

"'Sustained health, notwithstanding shop life often exceeding seventy hours a week. Many friends; no known enemies. Church and trade agencies. Capacity for living a full life upon a modest income. Absence of domestic discord. Intense interest in people with a faculty for appreciating the pathos and comedy beneath the surface.'

"'Good health and a moderate life, so that I enjoy recreation. A deep interest in my work. I have made a rule to do everything in its time, so that I feel proud and thankful for my calling, in which I find great interest.'

"I may add here that there are many answers corresponding with this. Joy in one's work obviously makes an immense addition to the happiness of life, and it is not an uncommon experience.

OTHER CONFESSIONS.

"Some answers may be given which are not easily classified.

"'A growing conviction that a deep and abiding serenity of soul is attainable even in a life whose chief ambition and hopes have had to be surrendered.'

"'After sixty years of life, in which have been neither mounts of transfiguration nor deeps of despair, I have learned to believe with "Jean Paul" that we ought to value little joys more than great ones. That not great but little goodhaps can make life happy.'

"'My mother's success in facing the battles of life. She, though poor and illetrate, was rich in faith. Though she had had no education—she is not even able to write now—her faith in education was puzzling. She has one son the headmaster of a school and a church officer, one a medical man and religious, and the third a minister of the Gospel. Her income was only 18s. a week for years.'

"'The main elements in my happiness are in (1) having work congenial, in which one is not over-pressed, and in which I can be perfectly honest. (2) I had the good fortune to have inherited a love for the Church and its work.'

"A girl of twenty-four writes:

"'1. A realisation of, and faith in, the Divine, combined with gradually increasing knowledge of God's workings amongst men through pain and suffering. 2. A large circle of friends. 3. Some accepted manuscripts as proof that I may speak of my gladness in living. 4. My ability to appreciate the highest in art, music, and literature.'"

SECRETARIAL WORK.

IMPORTANT QOSITIONS OPEN FOR WOMEN.

Certain qualities add to the value of a secretary, and these are so frequently found in women that it is not surprising to learn that there is a considerable increase in available chances. Many important positions are filled by women to the best possible advantage, and within the past few years a great impetus has taken place in the demand for special training. The subject is on the tapis just now because so many people are interested in the career of Miss Da Costa Greene, the remarkable secretary of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Miss Greene is very well known, for she was for some years the valued and confidential assistant of the millionaire. She looked after his vast collections of books china,pictures, and rare pieces of artistic workmanship. Most of his books have been through her hands, and she can tell an edition or recognise a parchment with the best connoisseurs.

Like most people who attain to remarkable proficiency, she started life with special facilities. Miss Greene is the daughter of one of the best-known book experts in the United States. It is probable that she inherited a talent which by education and training, she has brought to a high point of excellence. Not only did she catalogue the fine collection of books belonging to Mr. Morgan, but she was often called upon to take long journeys to see or verify some volume, to express an opinion of a picture, or to be responsible for the purchase of an art treasure.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

Amongst secretaries she ranks very high and no doubt aspirants to success in a pleasant occupation will ask themselves what are the qualifications that lead to a position of trust. Literary or business men, members ofParliament, ladies who do literary work as well as philanthropic workers, even the society woman in these days of strenuous life,all require secretaries and gladly pay well for work that is of the highest standard. To meet the demands of an employer who does not definitely specify certain requirements the woman secretary must realise that a wide training is important. Whatever work she may have to do it is well to understand that her general, as well as her specific knowledge should be far in advance of her daily tasks. No haphazard information will do, and there is no sadder sight than that of the women who has to earn her living and who hopes to do so with the equipment of the old fashioned secretary.

DEMAND FOR EXPERTS.

To many new ideas have bee introduced into the business world that only a well-educated and widely trained woman can possibly cope with the outfit that is handled from day to day. In any training two languages must be mastered for shorthand as well as for typing and these in addition to a full command of the English tongue, facility in writing notes and letters, and general capacity for handling language. No stiff and illiterate note or letter will pass muster from the hands of the woman who holds a position worthy the name of secretary. Untrained women make themselves ridiculous far too often by their utter lack of knowledge of the requirements of their office, and again and again movements are retarded, or business ventures circumscribed,simply because the secretary into whose care the matter has been put has no capacity for organisation. For, however little it may be wanted in certain circumstances, power of organization must underlie the endeavours of all who hope for advancement in this profession.

HOW TO COMMAND SUCCESS.

Several Austrian ladies have found appointments within the past two years in London business houses at salaries of £300 or £400, and during the London season quite a fair demandsexists for the skilled and socially well-versed daily secretary.

A SMILE.

Thought and feeling are generally supposed to be damaging to the possessors of physical beauty. There have been beauties who have been known to avoid smiling because the action affected the contour of the face! The most they will do is to part their lips slightly, calculating to a fraction of an inch what is to be the extent of their smile. It is refreshing to find such a notable duty as Madame Lena Cavalieri pouring contempt on this careful, mechanical smile. "A smile that is worthy the name is a glow, a reflection of a bright and beautiful spirit. It is the speech of an active mind, a roguish reflection of some mental whimsicality, or the benediction of a kindly wish." That seems to me to be admirably said. A smile is a wonderful test of character If inward grace and beauty are absent it is the smile which betrays the fact And a smile which is "put on," and does not proceed from this inward grace, bears about as such resemblance to what it counterfeits as a stage limelight does to the sun.

SILK AND STUFF.

A STORY OF LORD LLANDAFF.

A FAMOUS MURDER CASE.

The various memoirs of the late Lord Llandaff, K.C., have done justice to his firmness when he was Home Secretary in refusing to interfere with the sentence of death passed in August, 1887, on a man, named Lipski, but the following story has not yet been published. The conviction was obtained on the clearest evidence of a brutal murder, but nevertheless an agitation was promoted in favour of the convict. "This," said "Annals of Our Time," on August 21, "was one of the first of the numerous cases in which the forces of sentimentalism and a mistaken sense of justice and humanity had been enlisted on the side of notorious and deliberate murderers." Mr. Matthews was bombarded with petitions one of which was signed by 187 members of Parliament, and certain persons openly said that a "judicial murder" was to be perpetrated. Shortly before the day fixed for the execution someone discovered that a man who had lived in the same house as the murdered woman and Lipski had left London, no one knew whither, and it was suggested that this man may have committed the murder. The Home Secretary at once called upon the Director for Public Prosecutions to know whether this was true; the matter was easily explained for the man referred to was known to have left London weeks before the murder and was ascertained to have been in respect able employment ever since. So anxious however, was the HomeSecretary about the case that, instead of delegating the inquiry to his subordinates he sent for the man himself, who came to the Home Office, and in the presence of the judge at the trial, Sir James Fitz James Stephen, and others connected with it,Mr. Matthews a practised cross-examiner, himself interrogated the man partly in German, and inspected the rent-books he produced, showing continuity between his two abodes. Of course, his innocense was demonstrated. From that day to this the action of the Home Secretary in holding a personal investigation has been known to very few persons; it has not formed a precedent. But no human being could do more to qualify himself for advising the Crown on the most momentous of its prerogatives, that of mercy. His happier successors have a tribunal to resort to. The final confession of the criminal justified Mr. Matthews in ignoring the obloquy of the moment.

Another precedent in the case in question has not been followed; the prisoner's solicitors in the excess of his zeal, sought an interview with the judge after the trial. The judge heard what he had to say in the presence of another gentleman, who, however, took no part whatever, and departed with the advocate. Lord Llandaff was the senior "silk," dating from 1868: that title now falls to Mr. T. H. Fischer, a Master in Lunacy called in 1851, and within the Bar in 1872.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

A "naval demonstration" is hardly recognised by the older international lawyers as being within their scope—it is "politics." The later writers, however, regard it as a step short of pacific blockade, which says Hall, "since the beginning of the nineteenth century has been not infrequently used as a means of constraint short of war." The modern name is used by Mr. Pitt Cobbett, who writes (1909): "Another measure of international police"—a most happy expression—which is, however, not immediately coercive, takes the shape of a naval or military demonstration involving such a display of force as is calculated to bring some recalcitrant State to its bearings. This mode of pressure may be resorted to either by several powers in combination or by a single Power. In 1880 a demonstration of the former kind was resorted to as a means of inducing Turkey, to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. . . and especially the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. In 1901 a demonstration of the latter kind was made by France against Turkey, and in 1908 by the Netherlands againstVenezuela," but in the two latter cases the two Powers which did not attempt to dissemble their demonstrations proceeded to kick their objects downstairs. Some jurists trace the origin of naval demonstrations to the famous armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800, but the first avowed instance of "pacific blockade" took place in 1827, when French, Russian, and British squadrons blockaded the coasts of Greece, as a mark of displeasure against Turkey, with whom those countries were then at peace. The battle of Navarino was the consequence. Since then such a procedure has been common.

WARREN HASTINGS AS WITNESS.

Apropos of what was said here a week ago concerning the examination of witnesses by the Committee of the whole House of Commons, a correspondent pointsout that it is just a hundred years ago—on March 30, to be accurate—that WarrenHastings was "called in" to give evidence on the last India Company's affairs, when, after he was examined by counsel and then by the Committee, a memorable scene occurred. "The Parliamentary redress that Hastings longed for was never formally accorded. But in 1813 he received it in an indirect form [when] he reappeared at the Bar where he had once pleaded as a culprit. Applause greeted him now from both sides of the House; he was offered a seat [to which only peers were entitled], and courteously questioned: when he withdrew . . . . the members rose to their feet, as by a common impulse and stood, silent and bare headed until he had passed the door. Next day he received a similar mark of respect from the House of Lords." (D. N. B.: "Next day" should be "on April 5.")

For the first time in its history the Bar of England has a comfortable room in which to take up its ease in the Royal Courts, the ex-Appeal Court I. having been replevied by the Bar Council to its original use, which, by the way, had long been forgotten. For this relief the Bar thanks its Council.

To-day is the anniversary of the death of by far the greatest ofEnglish lawyers Francis Bacon, in 1626. It must, however, be remembered that the calendar then was "O. S." Three hundred years ago he was just beginning as Solicitor-General, his successful struggle against Coke's legalism, and had just re-edited the Essayes.

At the present moment the spirit of the heroine of R.L. Stevensons' "The Dynamiter," as expressed in the following passage, may, in somewhat similar circumstances be commended to "militant" ladies: "I have done much that I cannot defend and that I would not do again. Can I say more? Yes. I can say this: I never abused myself with the muddle-headed fairy tales of politics. I was, at least, prepared to meet reprisals, while I was levying war myself or levying murder—if you choose the plainer term. I never accused my adversaries of assassination. I never felt or feigned a righteous horror when a price was put upon my life by those whom I attacked. I never called the policeman a hireling. I may have been a criminal in short: but I never was a fool." "JUNIOR DEVIL" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

NEEDLEWORK NOVELTIES.

FUTURIST INFLUENCE IN PARIS.

The influence of the new school of Futurist painters is a striking feature of the needlework in Paris just now. One finds the fad of the ultra advanced artistic set is for a new type of embroidery that shows plain black or bright shades of satin, silk, or velvet, ornamented with designs of fruit, conventional flowers, birds, or animals, that are carried out in an appliqué of vivid contrasting cloths, satin, silk, etc., the form of the patterns being suggested in cubes or squares outlined in black or the brightest-coloured chenille such as vivid green, orange, or blue. This new needlework, which is used for curtains, piano covers, bedspreads, and cushion covers, alike, is finished off with an effective border of heavy chenille, and in spite of its originality and the startling colour schemes adopted in many instances, a wonderful sense of artistic colour-blending is shown even when the most daring combinations are used. Another new idea that appeals to the French needlewoman is the fashioning of the new brocaded candlestick pincushions that are made to exactly represent an old-fashioned high candlestick, down the middle of which one can hide the long steel stems of the hat-pins of to-day. These are made by carefully covering papiermaché models of candlesticks with old tapestry brocade, the pattern of which is worked in raised gold or silver thread to give the idea of embossed silver or silver gilt.

VELVET TIES DEFUNCT.

MALE PRECIOSITY IN CHOOSING CLOTHES

After a brief existence of two months or even less the velvet tie has ignominiously expired, and its remains may now be bought for 1s. 6d., almost a third of its cost when its wearers sauntered down Bond-street and Piccadilly eight weeks ago. Velvet may be had on collars, in smoking suits, its use is still tolerated, for ties it is taboo, "but quite good people wore it" lamented a hosier, probably thinking of boxes of unsold stock, though he admitted that it was difficult to tie, prone to look dusty, and limited in regard to colour, for even the boldest "nut" never ventured beyond a dark blue shade. However, though disappointed as regards the velvet tie, hosiers and tailors are doing their best to disprove the recent unfavourable criticism of a writer on masculine clothing who suggested that a procession of men conveyed "the outstanding impression of a succession of black ants."

Sartorial experts are tentatively exploiting comparatively light shades of light blue, buff, and green, and the hosier is ready with what may be described as "suites of accessories in carefully blended schemes of rich, yet subdued colouring, for the riotous sock has gone, killed by the unsympathetic stare of the inartistic tube-travelling public.

Complete harmony now exists between the sock, the tie, the shirt, and the coloured handkerchief, which may form a gentle contrast or themselves blend with the colour of the suit chosen. Indeed, the selection of the accessories is one of the most difficult problems with which the artist in dress is faced. One such entered a hosier's establishment armed with a pattern of his new suit in a warm shade of brown. Deciding on a blue "suite," he selected a shirt of the required colour, socks of a rather darker blue shade enlivened with "clocks" in a pale brown shade, a blue tie showing gleams of gold, and a plain silk handkerchief. It was rather a lengthy process, and he was left debating whether his second choice should fall upon purple or shades of fawn.

"Women," said a member of the firm, "are charged with spending hours choosing their clothes. The accusation seems to me rather one-sided. It might be applied to most of my customers with perfect truth."

THE MAID AND THE MISOGYNIST.

He was a careful soul; and when
She tumbled in the stream ten yards away,
He recollected tales of men
Who'd rescued girls and, later, rued the day.

He learned towards her as she rose,
And shouted: "Just a word before I dive—
You won't expect me to propose,
If I should bring you to the bank alive?"

She only glared at first; when he
Repeated this, she flushed and shook her head.
"You will not fall in love with me,
Or want to kiss me? Promise that!" he said.

She gurgled, "No!" and splashed about;
But he persisted: "Tell me, please, this too:
We'll still be strangers? Once you're out
You won't conclude I'm forced to marry you?"

At last he jumped—to her delight—
And while he floundered in the mud, she rose,
Cried scornfully, "That serves you right!"
And walked ashore with high-uplifted nose.

—T. in the "Grand"..

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Young Surgeon (in hospital after having just removed the patient's leg) "Does the opearation meet with your approval, doctor?"

Head Surgeon—"Very well done, only for a slight mistake."

Young Surgeon—"Why, what's the matter?"

Head Surgeon—'You've aputatedm the wrong leg.'"

A FAMOUS FRENCH FOREST.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

LINKS WITH HISTORY.

The Bois de Boulogne is as old as, if not older than, Paris itself, and the modern Armenonville, Madrid, Pré Catelan, La Muette, and Hermitage of Longchamp were not always cafes and supping resorts, but as royal residences or hunting quarters once formed links in the history of France. Count Fernand de l'Eglise and M. Fernand Mitton have just published an interesting work, in which are collected all the souvenirs of the past attached to the Bois de Boulogne, which makes curious reading for those who motor out to the races or take a morning constitutional in the trim and orderly avenues.

The story is principally made up joyous memories and recollections of merriment pushed almost to license in the prototypes of the fashionable restaurants of to-day which give to the book its title of "Les Chateaux Galants du Bois de Boulogne." There is hardly a dull page in this long chronicle, which begins 57 B.C., when the forests that stretched from St. Cloud and St. Ouen to the Champs Elysées, covering St. Denis, Clichy, Neuilly, and Villiers, were known to the warriors of Cæsar as Roburetum or the woods of Rouvray. Under their mighty oaks the Gauls and Romans waged bitter war, and in the fourth century the aurochs, the bear, the buffalo, the wolf, the stag, and leopard had their lairs in their fastnesses, and made great hunting for the early Kings of France.

The first official text in which the Forest of Rouvray is mentioned is the Charter signed at Compiégne on the 28th February, A.D. 117, by Chilperic II., who made gift of it to the Basilica of St. Denis. In the seventh century the Trocadero thicket was the site of a colony of nominal charcoal burners and woodcutters, and their example was followed by others who made clearings and built their huts at Auteuil, Chaillot, and Boulogne (sur Seine), which, however, was then called the "village des Menus." It was not till 1319 that a band of pilgrims from Boulogne-sur-Mer obtained permission from King Philip le Long to construct a church at Les Menus. The king himself laid the foundation-stone of this church, which was called Notre Dame de Boulogne-sur-Seine, or Boulogne la Petite, and this finally gave its name to the whole forest as the Bois de Boulogne, at that time still a huge, almost impenetrable thicket, frequented equally by wild beasts and outlaws and brigands.

As an instance of how the present names were acquired the authors relate how in 1306 Arnould de Catelan, also called Tremelotta, the famous Provencal troubadour, who was attached to the Court of Beatrice of Savoy, travelled to Paris in obedience to a summons from King Philip le Bel, who wished to hear him sing. As Arnould would have to pass a portion of the Rouvray Forest to reach the chateau of Passy, where his Majesty was in residence, an escort of a captain and troop of men-at-arms was sent to protect him from the dreaded brigands. Imagining, however, that the troubadour was the bearer of rich presents, it was the escort that murdered him and hid his body. King Philip was much annoyed by this, and after causing diligent search to be made discovered the body of Arnould de Catelan and gave him a grand funeral, erecting a monument on the spot in the middle of the wood. It is exactly here that the restaurant of the "Pré Catelan" now stands, where all-nights roysterers are wont to finish their revels by drinking milk warm from the cow, instead of "going home with it."

In the fourteenth century Bertrand du Guesclin, the Great Constable, managed to cross the dread Rouvray wood, but he left all his baggage in the hands of the freebooters. And during the wars with England we read that the English attacked St. Cloud, and on July 28, 1358, slew many Frenchmen in an ambuscade.

It was in 1417 that the forest was finally named the Bois de Boulogne, and was an appanage of the Kings of France. In 1480 Louis XI made a present of it to Olivier le Daim, who was at once his barber and his Minister, and who nearly cleared it of its brigands. The Chateau de Madrid, where the present Café now stands, was built for François I. in 1526, and Charles IX. lodged a number of savants and artists there. Succeeding kings hunted the stag and wolf in the denser recesses, whilst Parisians began to use th paths for promenades and duels. On April 12, 1417, Louis XIV. gave a great hunting party to the Dukes of Vendome and Mercœur, and on May 15 of the same year the first horse race took place from La Muette through St. Cloud and back by the Chateau de Madrid. There were only two runners, belonging to the Prince d'Harcourt and the Duc de Joyeuse, the latter winning the prize of a thousand crowns. The first really public meeting, however, was not held till 1755, by subscription of gentleman of the Court for horses of French origin only.

DUELS BETWEEN WOMEN.

Amongst the celebrated duels were those between the Marquise de Nesle and the Comtess de Polignac during the Regency, and between a French and a Polish lady under Louis XV. During all this time most of the Bois was jealously shut, and it was not until Louis XVI. threw the woods open that the public were admitted freely to all parts. But as too often happens, the result was wholesale damage, until the National Assembly framed a set of regulations inflicting severe punishment for vandalism.

All through the Revolution and the days of the first Napoléan the Bois figures frequently in history, and the troops of Wellington and Alexander cut down many of the finest old trees, which led to replanting during the Restoration, when most of the beautiful chestnut avenues were formed. The last hunt was held in the short reign of Charles X., for in 1848 the Bois ceased to belong to the Civil List and reverted to the State, which turned it over in 1852 to the City of Paris, to whom it has since belonged. By the Law of Fortifications the grand old forest was finally reduced to its present dimensions, and it owes its landscape gardening and scheme to Varé and Alphand, under Napoléon III.

This is only the briefest possible summary of the amusing history of the Bois as told in the pages of MM. de l'Eglise and Mitton, where it is enlivened with hundreds of fresh anecdotes. Especially interesting are the separate stories of the Chateau de la Muette, whose recent sale led to so much discussion, the Chateau de Boulogne or de Madrid, the Chateau de Bagatelle, the Chateau and Seigneurie of Passy, the Chateau de Bouffiers (now the Villa Montmorency), and many others familiar to tourists and residents in their modern shape. Few will be ableto read the descriptions of the "Chateaux Galants" without learning something not hitherto mentioned in previous guidebooks or works of research.

ANTELOPES THAT HELIOGRAPH.

HUMAN HABITS AND ANIMAL ORIGINS.

Interesting sidelights on the dim past of humanity and some good animal stories were contained in Mr. Ernest T. Seton's lecture at the Æolian Hall yesterday on "The Fascination of the Wild." The Earl of Carrick presided.

"When I was a little boy," said Mr. Seton, "and walked along the pavement, I used to be careful never to put my foot on the line of cement which joined the flagstones——". A ripple of smiles ran along the rows of hearers, and one young gentleman whispered to his nurse "He knows it!" "We don't know why we do that," explained the lecturer, "but is its origin not to be found in the days when we were hunting for our food, and crossed rough places and frozen rivers by stepping in the middle of the boulders and chunks of floating ice?"

Mr. Seton proceeded to demonstrate how most wild animals are now passing through stages which we had left far behind. After they hunted for their food (just as we used to do) they began to put by the surplus for a rainy day. This economy was seen in the beaver and the squirrel. Then they saw the necessity of building houses; and they built houses. After that they saw the needs of sanitation; and they made sanitary arrangements. Then they began to evolve social amusements. "Oh, yes; some of them have real social amusements," remarked the lecturer. "They are climbing the same long ladder that we climbed. Why, in Ireland, on an estate where I was staying, there was a family of badgers who used to play that old, old game, king of the castle. I never saw them at it," he added, "but the owner of the estate saw them, and the old gamekeeper saw them, and both told me of it."

According to the reliable authority of the owner and the gamekeeper this merry family of badgers used to wait till night time, and then would come out and make for the stump of a tree which had been cut down. First one would get up on the top, and as soon as he was mounted there the others would snap at him and try to catch him by the tail or legs. When he was pulled down the victorious badger would mount to the top of the stump in his place and the game would go on fast and furious till a human being would come along and disturb the play.

Weasels have their games, too, apparently, and foxes meet regularly in some parts to enjoy a social conversazione. Their meeting times must not be confused with their mating times, which, according to Mr. Seton, are entirely different. Some of the old trappers told him of how the foxes used to meet in the snow and sit around in something like a circle. Suddenly one would jump up, spread out his white ruff that does duty for a linen collar, and walk round with his tail on end. When he had finished this parade another fox would follow. "There's perhaps not much to it, you'll say," he exclaimed, "but still it shows that they have their games." Mr. Seton has one sorrow. Though he knows wolves intimately and has spent years studying them, they have never shown the slightest desire to be sociable.

HELIOGRAPHING BY ANTELOPES.

Having heard that these things were possible, it did not come as a surprise to the audience to hear that though mere man claims to have invented the heliograph the American antelope had been heliographing across the plains for centuries. The discovery was made in the wilds of Wyoming, when Mr. Seton was riding up a steep mountain side. Having reached the top, he saw standing not far off an antelope. Sneaking along behind it was a kid, but when the mother discovered the traveller she flashed a signal to her offspring, and that juvenile flopped down at once and lay as if he were dead. Then the mother tried to side-track Mr. Seton, but he insisted on having a look at the youngster. He found him lying flat among some boulders and grass, not a muscle moving, not a quiver in an eyelid. Even when the horse of the naturalist was ridden within twelve feet of him the young antelope lay obedient to the order of his fond mother.

Then Mr. Seton began to sketch him. This took twenty minutes, and though a fly walked all over the little fellow and tickled his ear industriously, and over his side where he had a special muscle to throw flies off their feet, the ear remained rigid and the muscle never worked.

The message which his mother had sent him was a heliograph from two bunches of white fur which all this kind of antelope have on their haunches. If startled the white fur—for all the world like two chrysanthemums—fold up quickly just like the working of a flash light. She had told her son to lie down and be quiet, and he obeyed her when the message flashed out—a beautiful object-lesson to all little boys and girls.

On the matter of leadership among wild animals Mr. Seton gave another shock to his hearers. "Most of you," he said, "may think that leadership goes to the biggest and strongest male. But my own experience among big game is that the leadership of the gang goes not to a male at all, but as a rule to an elderly female who has lived a life of respectability. She has generally reached an age at which she can play no fool tricks," a sentiment which was cheered heartily by the female portion of the audience.

A VICTORIOUS OLD WOLF.

But the other side of the shield was shown in the story of the hunts in Northern Dakota to slay Mountain Billy, a surly old wolf which was famed far and wide for killing cattle. Mr. Seton was present at one or two of the expeditions that set out resolved to return with the scalp of Billy, but never found him. A whole team of dogs were imported to track him—he had distinguished himself by slaying cattle belonging to Mr. Roosevelt—and almost every night when darkness came down Billy's howl, beginning in a deep note and ending shrilly, spread over the mountains. The cattlemen resolved to end his escapades, for he was ruining their business. They got a great team of dogs, greyhounds, borzios, great danes and lastly one white bull terrier. The men would go out with the latter sitting on one of their saddles, and when they spied a dark form with his tail on end away on the hill, they pointed it out to the terrier, and with a yelp that plucky little creature was on the ground and heading the whole pack in full pursuit. Sometimes they tracked Billy, and the greyhounds, which ran fastest, would stop suddenly when they came up and saw his grinning teeth. Up would come the Borzois, and behind them the great danes, but not one would begin the attack until the little bull terrier came panting up and dashed in. But Billy held his own, and a new terrier was needed next day.

Once the old wolf made a fight such as will not be forgotten by the hunters. He had been chased by the whole yelling pack of dogs and the men across a ravine and up the opposite hillside. One man who whipped out his field glasses saw the stand he made against his enemies. Mountain Billy took up his position on a ledge where only one dog could come at him at a time. He met them all as they came up, and showed no mercy. In a few minutes fifteen dogs lay dead on the rocks below him. He had wiped out the whole pack.

"And for all I know to the contrary," said Mr. Seton, "he may still be going strong."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NOT EVERYTHING.

Diner—"Everything you have brought me is cold."

Waiter—"Here are the mustard and pepper, sir."

THE DIFFERENCE.

He—"I don't see why you should refuse to go to the theatre with me. You went to the ball with me last night."

She—"Ah, but that was a masked ball."

WASN'T HAVING ANY.

Willy was naughty and would not kiss nurse good-night.

"But, Willy, why don't you kiss nurse good-night, like a little man?"

"Cause when father kissed her last night she slapped his face."

GOOD BOY.

Father (to son)—"Will you have some more pudding, Tom?"

Tommy—"Yes, please, father."

Father (angrily)—"What's that you say?"

Tommy (timidly)—"No, thank you."

Father—"That's a good boy, speak up."

DEFEATED.

The handsome young wrestler edged closer on the sofa. "I've cleaned up everything in my class," he said warmly.

"Can you beat that?" said she, allowing her eyes to rest furtively on the carpet.

With a smothered oath he reached quietly for his hat, and crept out into the bitter night.

THE ECONOMIC VIEW.

"What good are you anyhow?" roared the exasperated father.

"What good am I?" retorted the lad. "Why, dad, I'm a consumer, and I'd like to know what would become of the farmers if there weren't any consumers?"

And the old man went out into the bar and thrashed the wheat within an inch of its life.

SUPERFLUOUS.

The banquet hall was adorned with many beautiful paintings, and the president of the little college was called upon to respond to a toast. Wishing to pay a compliment to the ladies present, he designated the paintings with an eloquent gesture, and said:—

"What need is there of these painted beauties when we have so many with us at the table?"

LIKE HIMSELF.

A Scottish gamekeeper, who had been left in charge of an estate, was being questioned by an English visitor.

"Are there many deer on the place?"

"Hundreds, sir."

"Many hares?"

"Thousands, sir."

"Well, now, are there many gorillas?" asked the Englishman, satirically.

For a moment the gamekeeper hesitated, then he replied, "Well, sir, they—they come like yersel' just noo and then."

UNSECTARIAN.

The local bigwig's presence in the chair at an entertainment was desired, and two of the organisers waited upon him with a deferential request. The required promise was duly obtained. "You may rely upon me," said the big man. "Friday, the 25th, in the parish room. It's quite an unsectarian affair I suppose?" "Bless your 'eart, sir," came the reply, "the place was only limewashed last week. You won't find nothin' of the kind on the premises."

TOMMY TO THE RESCUE.

The history lesson was in progress, and in vain the teacher coaxed her class to answer. At last she brightened up. She had reached the star pupil of her little class.

"Now, Tommy," she said, "Mary followed Edward the Sixth, and who followed Mary?"

Yes, Tommy knew that, and his answer was swift. "Her little lamb," he shouted triumphantly.

AMEN.

The curate was learning to ride a bicycle, and in a misplaced fit of zeal set off on his own. He thought he could manage by himself, so started downhill in a somewhat wobbly manner. The road was wet and muddy, and it was not long before the machine had skidded, and the curate was floundering in the mud.

A youthful member of the Sunday-school watched the catastrophe with evident pleasure. "Here endeth the first lesson," he chortled.

ALWAYS BUSINESSLIKE.

Work was the be-all and end-all of Jone's life. He simply lived for his business, and could neither think nor talk of anything that was not connected with it.

True, he had got married; but that was more or less an oversight. He happened to find himself stranded with a spare moment on his hands between organizing a "great bargain sale" and dismissing the errand-boy.

One evening—the third baby was then four weeks old—his wife burst into his "den" where he was still busily at work juggling with figures.

"Isn't it lovely, dear?" she gurgled. "Father has just sent us five pounds for little Rosie!"

Jones did not even trouble to raise an eye from his account-book.

"Right-ho!" he murmured abstractedly. "Wrap her up, and post the parcel. I'll write out a receipt for the money.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

A boy was selling papers at the railway station where there were several people waiting for the train.

A comedian standing by called to the newsboy—

"I say, boy, would you alike a new job?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy. "What is it?"

"Well," said the comedian, "my master wants a fool."

"Oh, does he?" said the newsboy "Is he going to sack you, or keep two."

EUROPE WAITS ON AUSTRIA.

NO DECISION YET REACHED.

ESSAD PASHA'S STARTLING COUP.

ALBANIA DECLARED UNDER TURKISH SUZERAINTY.

BULGARIANS EVACUATE SALONIKA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 2.

Europe is now awaiting the decision of Vienna, where to-day it is officially intimated that the decisions of Europe must be carried out as quickly as possible.

ATHENS, May 2.

The Bulgarians have finally evacuated Salonika, only one company of infantry remaining.

A telegram from Corfu says that Essad Pasha has formed a Government at Tirana. He has proclaimed the autonomy of Albania, under the suzerainty of Turkey, and has hoisted the Turkish flag.

CORFU, May 2.

Essad Pasha has asked the Servians to hand over Durazzo to him.

The Servians have refused to comply with the request till they have completely evacuated the town.

THE AMBASSADORS.

LONDON, May 1.

The Ambassadors separated at 6-30 this evening, after two-and-half hours' conference.

It is understood that they discussed a communication from Montenegro, expressing her readiness to evacuate Skutari, if she obtains compensation elsewhere. Austria's view is that the evacuation must be immediate and unconditional. The other Powers are considerably less obdurate.

It is not known yet whether any means will be found of reconciling these contrary views, and avoiding a rupture of the Conference.

CETINJE, May 1.

Russia, yesterday, renewed her demand for the immediate evacuation of Skutari in the bluntest terms, intimating that Montenegro was courting ruin.

The communication has created great bitterness here.

CONFERENCE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter learns that fears of the break-down of the Conference have not been realised. The Conference will reassemble on Monday, the Ambassadors, in the meantime, informing their Governments of the decision reached to-day.

After to-day's Conference, the Austrian Ambassador conferred for some time with Sir Edward Grey.

CONSULTATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 2.

The Emperor has convened an extraordinary meeting of the Imperial Council for to-day. The Austrian and Hungarian Premiers will attend in addition to the joint Austro-Hungarian Ministers. The Emperor gave a three hours' audience to Count von Berchtold and the Minister of War yesterday.

The foregoing is regarded as indicating that Austria is preparing military measures, which she will probably undertake in common with Italy, but the papers are relieved at the adjournment of the Conference.

There are evidences of a more conciliatory attitude on the part of Montenegro.

The Consulate-General of the Ottoman Empire in Bombay received the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Constantinople :—

"Stamboul, 1st May, 1913. A ship carrying a red flag attacked the marine detachment which was in charge of guarding the ships boat left by the "Hamidie" near the sea-shore of Adana. The man of-war after having fired cannon balls evidently cruised to sea. Arrangrment was made to reinforce the above detachment."

MR. HORNELL'S POST.

MR. MONTAGU REPLIES TO A QUESTION.

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John Jardine asked a question with reference to the recent appointment of Mr. Hornell, as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Mr. Montagu replied that the appointment was made by Lord Crewe on the recommendation of the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal. The latter had reported that no official in the Indian Educational Service was qualified for the post. No such report was given as regards the Indian Civil Service, nor was it required under the terms of the Government of India resolution, which required it in the case of the Indian Educational Service.

A NEW BISHOP.

LONDON, May 2.

The Rt. Rev. J. A. Kempthorne, the Bishop of Hull, has been appointed Bishop of Lichfield.

SCOTCH HOME RULE.

SINGLE CHAMBER OF 140 MEMBERS.

REPRESENTATION IN LONDON TO REMAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 2.

The Liberal Scottish Home Rule Bill has been issued.

It provides for a single Chamber of 140 members, representing the existing constituencies except the Universities. The Parliamentary franchise and the representation in the Imperial Parliament will remain as at present, until England and Wales are granted devolution.

The Scottish Parliament will have all the powers conferred by the Irish Home Rule Bill, except control of the Post Office and Customs.

JAPANESE AND SUGAR.

ALIEN QUESTION CROPS UP ON AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

A debate on the sugar schedule took place in the House of Representatives yesterday.

The Opposition, headed by Congressmen from the North Pacific districts, made much of the troubles in connection with Oriental labour on the coast, citing the present anti-Japanese agitation in Sacramento. They accused the Democrats of trying to help the Japanese to enter California.

Mr. Broussard, Democrat, (Louisiana), argued that the free entry of sugar would drive American industry and labour from Hawaii, and leave the Japanese outposts a thousand miles nearer the United States than was now the case.

A letter from the Bishop of Honolulu was read in the Senate, predicting that the free entry of sugar would drive out nine-tenths of the white population of Hawaii, and leave the islands in the hands of the Japanese.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, protesting against the action of any State in the Union tending to dishonour the United States by impairing treaty obligations with a foreign State, "to which we are bound by ties of amity."

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The House of Representatives have passed the sugar schedule of the Tariff Bill unaltered.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL REPLIES TO ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 1.

Referring to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. W. Bridgeman, respecting the salaries and travelling allowances paid to the members of the Civil Service Commission, and by Mr. Richard Cooper, asking whether travelling allowances had been made for tiger-hunting, Sir Valentine Chirol writes to the *Times*, protesting against the tone of these questions. He says the Commission has been freely criticised, but nobody has ever insinuated that lack of industry was one of its failings. On the contrary, its activities have been condemned as excessive. The members of the Commission receive no salary from the public purse, only a monthly subsistence allowance while they are away, in accordance with precedents.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 2.

The Technical Committee, appointed to examine the different wireless systems for the Imperial chain, reports that the Marconi system is the only method at present practicable for the chain, but states that it is not essential that the Marconi Company should carry out the whole work. In view of the rapid development of wireless telegraphy, it is not desirable that the Post Office should be pledged to continue to use any system.

"THE SUFFRAGETTE."

STILL CONTINUE SALE OF THEIR PAPER.

LONDON, May 2.

In spite of official warning, the paper called "The Suffragette" is being sold.

Mr. Drew, manager of the printing company by which the journal is printed, was arrested to-day.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

PEKING, May 2.

The United States will recognise the Chinese Republic to-day.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

LONDON, May 2.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Plural Voting Bill by 314 votes to 227.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

NEW ZEALAND LOOKS TO CANADA.

LEAD WANTED TO THE OTHER DOMINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, MAY 2.

Mr. Allen, New Zealand Minister for Defence, was a guest at the luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association, yesterday. The Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons presided, and Mr. Borden, Premier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Cabinet Ministers were present.

Referring to the question of defence, Mr. Allen looked forward to an organisation, in which all parts of the Empire would have a practical voice, and New Zealanders looked to Canada to give them the lead.

THE SHANGHAI MURDER.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S CIRCULAR TO THE PROVINCES.

PEKING, MAY 2.

Yuan Shih-Kai, in a circular to the Provincial Governors, explains that the letters and telegrams produced in the Shanghai murder trial show that the alleged instigator of the crime was engaged in collecting evidence against Sung, in connection with the forging of bank-notes in Japan. It was alleged last month that the letters tended to show that Yuan Shih-Kai was implicated in the murder.

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

A CLOSE RACE WON BY JEST.

LONDON, May 2.

The result of the Thousand Guineas is as follows :—

Jest	1
Taslett	2
Prue	3

Twenty-two ran.

Won by a head ; half a length dividing second and third.

The betting at the start was :—
9 to 1 against Jest.
6 to 1 against Taslett.
9 to 1 against Prue.

A splendid start was made. Jest made nearly all the running. Depeche was fourth.

An objection was raised against Jest for boring, but was over-ruled.

Taslett started favourite.

THE RUNNERS.

The following were the runners :—

Priacess Damar	H Jones
Prue	Maher
Flowing Cup	Donoghue
Granis	Herbert
Research	Higgs
Coora	F. Wooton
Fly-by-Night	Martin
Virgilia	F. Templeman
Arda	Earl
Linders	Barrett
Countess Zia	Price
Queen's Parade	Piper
Taslett	Wheatley
Glass Bell	William Griggs
Willy Nilly	W. Huxley
Karenza	Jelliss
Jest	Rickaby
Depeche	Walter Griggs
Charmeuse	Quinn
Martynia	Hewett
Early Girl	Saxby
Sands of Time	Clark

DERBY BETTING.

The Betting on the Derby is :—
5 to 1 against Louvois, Shogun and Craganour.
25 to 1 against Rock Flint.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, May 2.

A slight improvement in the condition of the Duchess of Connaught was maintained up to yesterday evening.

NAVAL AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, May 2.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Admiralty has placed provisional orders with Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co. for five airships.

M. P.'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. J. B. Kebty-Fletcher, M. P., who caused a little scene in the House of Commons on April 1st by questioning Mr. Lloyd George with regard to his salary, has resigned his seat on account of ill-health. He intimates that his resignation is not connected with the Marconi transactions.

[The scene in the House of Commons on April 1st was caused by Mr. Kebty-Fletcher asking Mr. Lloyd George whether his salary was not sufficient to prevent him from wrongfully and improperly gambling. There were cries of order and the Speaker intervened.]

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, May 2.

A French force, under the command of a colonel, lost 18 killed and 41 wounded in a battle with partisans of El Hiba, the Pretender, near Ain Jerga, Morocco.

DEWAN OF INDORE.

WELCOMED BY BORA COMMUNITY.

SIR NARAYEN CHANDAVARKAR FETED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, May 2.

The Bora community of the city entertained the new Dewan of Indore, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, at an "attar-pan" ceremony under the presidentship of Mr. Amil Sheik Dawoodbhoy at the Bora Masjid Hall. The High Priest of the Boras from Surat sent a special message, conveying His Holiness good wishes to Sir Narayan. The Masjid Hall was tastefully decorated and lighted with electric lights, and the State band played a selection of music. It was a brilliant gathering of all the State officials and the elite of the station, and was attended by the leading members of the Bora community from the near-by districts and from Ujjain. Mr. Mohamed Hassain Havelvala, Bar.-at-Law of Bombay, who is here, was requested to read the address.

In reply, Sir Narayan thanked the Bora community suitably for the honour done to him and encouraged the community in kind and sympathetic words to be more industrious and energetic. The Dewan commended their spirit of economy and indifference to luxury, which were characteristic of the Bora community and the backbone of their success in trade and industries. Sir Narayan advised them to take to modern education and wished them all prosperity. He said all the subjects of His Highness were equal in his eye and he would endeavour to promote the mercantile interests of all, without any distinction of caste or creed. So long as he had the co-operation of a peaceful and loyal community like the Boras, he was sure he would be successful in the work of administration.

Moolla Ismailj, Pleader, translated the reply of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in Urdu and presented the address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket. After Sir Narayan had been garlanded, the gathering dispersed.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST MAHOMED AREEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, May 2.

Yesterday, at the court-martial trial, when the hearing of the defence of Color-Havildar Mohomed Areef was commenced, counsel for the accused intimated that the accused desired to put in a written statement.

The Judge Advocate pointed out that if this were done, the accused would lose the right of reply. Counsel then declined to file the statement.

Counsel for the prosecution then addressed the Court briefly on the first charge, in respect of the first charge sheet.

After the addresses of counsel for the prosecution and defence, the Court closed to consider its finding on the first charge against the accused.

Reopening after half an hour, the Court took up the second and third charges against the accused for trial. Mr. Walker having addressed the Court on these charges, Major Paine, Deputy Comptroller of Military Accounts, was called and examined as first witness for the prosecution. The second witness was Lieut.-Col. Domenichetti, whose examination had not concluded, when the Court closed for the day.

A DISMISSED SERVANT.

ATTEMPT TO INJURE HIS MISTRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, disposed of a case in which a dismissed servant, Sheik Hooseini, was charged by Mrs. H. G. Ward, with house trespass for the purpose of causing hurt to the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

THREE LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

A disastrous fire broke out on Wednesday night, in the town of Ghoramara, the headquarters of the Rajshahi District. About one hundred houses were reduced to ashes, and thousands were rendered homeless. Three lives were lost and several people were injured.

HEIR-APPARENT OF KASHMIR.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT JAMMU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 2.

Festivities are in full swing at Jammu in connection with the marriage of the heir-apparent to the Kashmir Raj, with a princess of Rajkot. Four special trains, conveying the bridal party with troops and bands, leave on Saturday morning for Rajkote.

DERAILMENT OF BALLAST TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTAH, May 2.

The District Traffic Superintendent of Kotah (in the B. B. & C. I. Railway) wires as follows today:—Regret to report a derailment to ballast train at Secunderabad ballast siding on Thursday evening at 4-30. Traffic will be interrupted probably until midday to-day, the passengers being transhipped at the site of the accident.

MOSLEM EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S CIRCULAR.

SCHEME TO ESTABLISH GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 2.

The Government of India have issued the following circular letter, dated the 3rd April 1913, to all Provincial Governments :—

I am directed to address you on the subject of Muhammadan education. As observed in paragraph 57 of the Government of India Resolution No. 20—301-c-d, dated the 31st February 1913, the increase in the number of Muhammadans at schools has been remarkable during recent years, and in the matter of primary education this community now holds its own. In the matter of higher education their numbers are still far below their proportion to the population. The Government of India are anxious that all reasonable facilities should be provided for the education of this backward community, and take this opportunity of indicating the directions in which enquiry and special action will, they think, be useful.

Primary Education.—One of the chief obstacles in the way of Muhammadan education is the language difficulty. Urdu is regarded as a lingua franca among them and some knowledge of Arabic and Persian is often required. When one or more of these languages has to be studied in addition to a Prakritic vernacular, the Muhammadan pupil is handicapped. There are also difficulties of a religious nature. Some study of the Koran is often insisted on before secular educatiod is commenced, and a regular career is thus started later than in the case of other communities. The text books used in the vernacular schools are sometimes distasteful to Muhammadan feelings. In some provinces these difficulties have been particularly met by the encouragement of special schools for Muhammadans, generally schools of an indigenous type (mulla schools of Maktabs) in which a secular course has been added. The Government of India understand that there is a large body of opinion in favour of an extension of this system. There is reason to think that the preservation of the religion, languages and traditions of Islam can be attained by further modification of the curricula and text-books to suit their needs. At the same time it has to be recognised that there are considerable tracts in which Muhammadans have entirely dropped the use of Urdu and it is impossible to lay down a single line of policy for every province or even part of a province. The following general suggestions may, however, with advantage, be considered :—

1. The encouragement of Maktabs to adopt a secular course which will appeal to Muhammadans and will not prevent the teaching of simple Urdu, where necessary, and of the Koran.

2. Facilities for the teaching of Urdu where Urdu is still a vernacular for practical purposes.

3. The framing of special text books for semi-secular Maktabs.

4. The inclusion in the text books for ordinary schools, in areas where Muhammadans are numerous, of stories which are not distasteful to Muhammadans and of a certain number of stories which are of particular interest to them, It is not however intended to suggest that the traditional stories of the Hindu religion should be excluded. The exclusion either of Islamic or of Hindu stories would rob the books of much of their value and interest, while the inclusion of both is calculated to remove the complaints which are sometimes made by Muhammadans on this score.

5 The provision of Muhammadan teachers where practicable.

6. The provision of separate inspecting agency for Muhammadans.

Secondary and Collegiate Education.—The reasons which have retarded the spread of secondary education among the Muhammadans are the poverty of the community, the linguistic difficulty the demand for religious instruction and want of Muhammadan representation on the governing bodies of educational institutions. The first has been to a large extent met by special Government scholarships and by endowments. This is essentially a matter for the local Governments and the community themselves. I am merely to observe that in parts of the country where Muhammadans are slow to enter institutions for technical and industrial training (and it has been noticed that very few Muhammadans have been selected for the State technical scholarships) it may be found desirable to offer some special facilities by way of stipends or scholarships. As to the second, it is alleged that Muhammadans suffer when they have to study English through the medium of a Prakritic vernacular with which they are little acquainted. Special schools and classes may go far to meet this difficulty. The demand for religious instruction can be arranged for in privately managed hostels attached to Government institutions, It is represented that in certain parts of the country the great majority of secondary schools are managed by Hindu bodies, and it was recently observed that among the one hundred ordinary members of the Calcutta Senate only six were Muhammadans. The establishment of special Muhammadan schools and colleges would simplify these matters, but this is an expedieat which for financial reasons, cannot be adopted generally, and where it is feasible a good deal may be done by reserving a certain number of vacancies for Muhammadan pupils in institution which, by reason of their reputation draw manp applicants for admission, and by safeguarding the interest of the community in other ways. A subsidiary difficulty which may sometimes present itself, of the advance from a semi-secular Maktab to an Institution of higher grade. This however is a matter of arrangement in the codes of various provinces. The suggestion which the Government of India think may be of practical utility in the matter of secondary and collegiate education, are :—

1. The improvement of existing institutions for Muhammadans, such as the Calcutta Madrasa, the Islamia College, Lahore, and Islamia schools.

2. The establishment of separate Muhammadan institutions in places where this can be done without detriment to efficiency or discipline, and without unreasonable expense.

3 When this is not possible (and be is apprehended it will but seldom it possible) the addition to the staff of a school of one teacher or two teachers who will be able, either to teach classes in English through the medium of Urdu or to give special help to Muhammadan boys where a college or some other vernacular is desirable either for the study of English or for general reasons.

4. The maintenance of hostels for Muhammadans under private management with religious teaching.

5. The appointment of a reasonable number of Muhammadans to the committees (where such exist) of Government institutions, and to the governing bodies of aided institutions

6. The provision of Muhammadan teachers and inspectors.

I am to add that the question whether religious teaching can be permitted in Government hostels, tenanted only by Muhammadans, and, if so, under what conditions, is one which may conveniently be treated of in the communication on religious instruction asked for in my letter No. 12536|264, dated the 4th September 1911, or if that communication has already been despatched, then in a separate letter. The Government of India would also like local Governments to consider whether any further system of scholarships is required for poor Muhammadans at the different stages of instruction.

Girls' Schools.—No system of Muhammadan education will be complete without arrangements for the education of girls. This form of education is attended with special difficulties in certain parts of the country and probably everywhere the strictest arrangements for purdah will be necessary. The general principles, which the Government of India desire to see adopted in the matter of the education of girls, are detailed in paragraphs 16-18 of the resolution of 301-C.D., dated the 21st February 1913.

With these general observations I am to commend the whole question to the careful consideration of local Governments, with the suggestion that committees should be appointed to make recommendations. The Government of India will be glad to be informed in due course of the general conclusions which local Governments have reached, They do not desire to receive particular scheme, but they are deeply interested in the question from the imperial point of view, and they will be glad to know, in connection with the allotment of any funds, which may be available, what financial help is desired from the Imperial revenues. Furthermore, the Secretary of State has recently suggested that the annual reports on public instruction might, with advantage, deal with the progress of primary education among Hindus and Muhammadans respectively. This treatment, as regards Muhammadans, might be extended to some special mention of their advancement in different branches and grades of education. Attention is invited to the supplementary tables, regarding the Muhammadans' education in the reports from the Madras Presidency.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY

COOLIES CHARGED FOR TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

A crowd of 182 coolies were marched into the Sealdah Police Court on Wednesday, charged with travelling from Goalundo to Sealdah without tickets. The men said that they had been working for Bird and Co. at Goalundo for three months and had received no wages and nothing but a subsistence allowance of three annas a day. They had therefore decided to run away, and had taken train to Calcutta. Messrs. Bird and Co. having been referred to, intimated their intention to pay the fare and penalty of each coolie, the total cost amounting to Rs. 582, The coolies were acquitted, and most of them went to work at the Port Commissioners jetties in place of the men on strike.

GEN. SIR ROBERT SCALLON.

REVIEWAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS AT CALCUTTA.

General Sir Robert Scallon, Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in India, arrived in Calcutta, yesterday, en route for Burma, and in the evening reviewed the Calcutta Boy Scouts. In an address to the Scouts, General Scallon said, they in India, were desirous of doing all that the Oversea dominions had done to put the Boy scout movement on proper footing. They were trying to organise headquarter council for the whole of India, and they hoped this would be followed by provincial councils in every province. They realised that the highest people in the land could not do much to promote the movement, but if people who held high positions showed sufficient sympathy and interest in the movement by joining the council, something would be done to make the movement a real success, and establish it on a sound footing.

DAVID WALDIE.

ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL.

Calcutta is going to celebrate the centenary of David Waldie and the council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, will erect a brass tablet to his memory. Mr. Waldie, who discovered the anaesthetic properties of chloroform, and suggested its use to Sir James Simpson, was a well-known citizen of Calcutta, for many years, and an active member of the Asiatic Society from 1864, to his death in 1889. It is, therefore, fitting that Calcutta should share with the celebration of the hundreth anniversary of his birth.

CHOLERA IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 2.

A severe outbreak of cholera has taken place in the smelter lines of the Burma Mines, Ltd. at Namtu North Shan States. There have been about seventy cases reported up to Sunday last, of which fifty have proved fatal, two of these being Europeans. Mr. Temple, one of the Europeans, had only recently been sent out from home to supervise the erection of the new turbine plant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EMPIRE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know that I have just returned from a most successful Empire Movement Campaign in Southern India.

I hope that I may be permitted, through your courtesy, to earnestly appeal to your readers for their co-operation in making the observance of Empire Day (May 24th) this year universal throughout the King's Dominions.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to repeat that the "Empire Movement" is a strictly "Non-Party, Non-Sectarian, Non-Aggressive, Non-Racial" effort to awaken the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the duties which lie at their door. It specially aims at the training of the rising generation in all those virtues which tend to make them worthy citizens of the Empire, with a full knowledge and appreciation of the duties and responsibilities which will shortly fall upon them, for the righteous governance of the 400 millions of peoples who are to be found within its confines. May the watchwords of the Movement "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice," be engraven on the hearts of all British subjects.

Last year, from reports received by the Secretary, "Empire Day," or "Victoria Day" as it is sometimes called, was observed throughout the Empire in some 61,400 schools, training Colleges and Institutions, with an attendance of about 8,800,000 scholars. Allowing for those present at the various celebrations, and for those attending religious services, over 8,000 in number, where sermons or addresses, emphasising the watchwords of the Movement, were delivered, it may fairly be assumed that some seventeen and a half millions of British subjects came under the influence of the Movement in 1912.

If for any cause it should be found locally undesirable to celebrate "Empire Day" on May 24th, there is no rerson why it should not be observed on some other day not far removed from that date, (preferably on June 22nd, the Anniversary of the Coronation of King George V. and of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria), or indeed on any day in the year which may be found locally most suitable.

It is much to be regretted that there are still many schools in poor district throughout the Empire, which are not provided with Flagstaffs and Union Jacks. How can the boys and girls in these schools salute a non-existent flag? Will those who believe in the national influence of the movement, assist some poor school to obtain a flag and flagstaff, and if possible supplement these gifts by a large wall map of the Empire, and by a portrait of the King?

More workers are urgently needed to carry out the objects of the Movement, and an earnest appeal is made to those of independent means, who are willing to labour in the cause, without remuneration, and at their own expense, to write to the Secretary to the Movement, 83 Lancaster Gate, London, who will gladly send them printed instructions in regard to the nature of the assistance required at their hands.

Copies of the "Empire Catechism" which all British children should learn by heart, and of the "Empire Songs," to be sung on "Empire Day," and all information connected with the Movement, can be obtained from the Secretary at the above address, who will thankfully acknowledge any contributions towards the heavy expenses entailed by the rapid growth of the Movement which its friends may be willing to send.—Yours, etc.,

MEATH.

83, Lancaster Gate, London, W.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 2.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W. B. Douglas, Inspecting Officer, the Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, was granted six and a half months' leave, vice Capt. Hughes, 15th Sikhs, officiates.

Major F. McConaghey is granted six months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, C.I.E., is posted as First Assistant to the Agent at Rajputans.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson officiates as Deputy Secretary and Major St. John as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Captain Cherevix Tench is granted six months' leave. Mr. Glancy will continue to officiate as Under Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Major Holden, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted six months' leave, vice Captain Hartley officiates.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Johnstone becomes Colonel on Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier-General Shaw.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens becomes 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, C.I.E., Civil Veterinary Department, is promoted Colonel.

Colonel W. A. Thompson retires from Service.

Volunteer officers decorations are conferred on Major Leather, U. P. Horse, and Lieutenant Marchant, Simla Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Gibsone officiates as Deputy Director, vice Captain Hewett on leave.

Commander Henley granted one months, extension of leave.

Mr. King, Assistant Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, retires from Service.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Kerr, Secretary, Revenue Department, is gazetted additional Member of Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Mr. M. H. Harrison, C. S., are placed under the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer C. S., is gazetted to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab vice Sir Louis Dane resigned the office with effect from 26th May, 1913.

Captain Macwatters and Reinhold I. M. S. temporarily posted to United Provinces.

Lieutenant Col J. L. Macrae, I. M. S., is appointed Civil Surgeon, Coorg, vice Captain Scroggie reverted to Madras.

Lieutenant Fordyce, 84th Punjab, is appointed to Assam Military Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. N. Mitra is posted to the Examiners Office, E. B. S Railway.

Mr. Graham, C. S' Officiating Accountant-General, Madras, is granted seven months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Acroad, Assistant Engineer, is posted to Delhi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R. E. Maraden is appointed Forest Sylviculturist, vice Mr. Troup, granted one-year's leave.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 8).

World! On the other hand the banking system of Canada has so developed that the Canadian banks assist in the development of that country to the extent of just £200,000. There is the whole position in a nutshell! India has every advantage on her side in the extent and fertility of her soil; in her geographical position thrust out into the ocean's high road of the commerce between Eastern Asia and Africa, etc. and in the Gold this commerce is ceaselessly pouring into India; just as was the case with Italy, between A D. 1. and A. D. 200 300. This gold thus accumulated ought to be used for the benefit, and I would say the exclusive benefit of India. If the United Kingdom, or Germany, were getting this gold, there would be an immense increase of their trade, and the same would be the case with India. Cheap money and plenty is what is required; and this could best be supplied through the instrumentality of a State Bank, with a number of branches; and by other sound Banks, practically guaranteed by the Government. This, however, would involve taking the control of the currency in a great measure out of the hands of the Indian Government. It is for this very reason, that the Royal Commission that has been appointed should not have been so strong in its official members, and should have been far stronger in members representing the best reputed City of London banks connected with the Indian and Colonial trade; such as the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the City of London and the Midland Bank. Every one 'in the know' indeed fully expected Sir Edward Holden to be on the Commission; and his omission from it has been a cause not only of great disappointment, as I have said, but much misgiving. There ought to be no unofficial 'commercial member' on the India Council, but always a member who had previously been a financial official of the Treasury, or the Government of India, or, much better, of both.

If, as Sir George Birdwood says, the City attributes Sir E. Holden's absence from the Royal Commission to all sorts of petty notices is it quite sure that the City is right? Sir E. Holden deservedly occupies a high position in the Financial and Banking world, but the prominent part he has taken in recent controversies regarding Indian finance may be held to disqualify him for a seat on the Commission. Doubtless he will be invited to give evidence; indeed the inquiry will hardly be complete unless he is examined as a witness I am also rather surprised that Sir George should consider the Royal Commission as too official. There are ten members but there are strictly speaking only two officials (Sir Robert Chalmers of the Treasury and Mr. Robert Gillan Financial Secretary to the Government of India) and one ex-official, Lord Kilbracken, better known by his former name, Sir Arthur Godley. The Secretary, Mr. B. P. Blackett, is a first class clerk at the Treasury and was Private Secretary to Mr. Hobhouse when he occupied the post now filled by Mr. Masterman.

DECAY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour as he rightly said at a civic dinner on Wednesday has always been an optimist about the House of Commons, but speaking apart from party politics he is not satisfied that the popular chamber at present stands very well in the opinion of the country. He said:—"I do not think that a debate in the House of Commons is looked to in all parts of the kingdom and abroad and among our fellow-subjects across the seas, with the same respect or interest or attention as it was when I was younger politician. If that be so, it is a great tragedy. It is a tragedy, which has its parallels indeed which is exceeded in other countries." And matters will he thinks be worse when the House of Lords is "reformed" and that body shares with the Commons, as he thinks must inevitably be the case, the power of deciding the fate of Ministries. Altogether Mr. Balfour sees forces at work, in the present development of democratic institutions which while nominally perhaps equalling this voter, or that voter will nevertheless deal a deadly blow at democracy, properly understood. As a House of Commons man Mr. Balfour is naturally jealous of the fame of that assembly but what will it matter if the new House of Lords, Senate or whatever it is to be called, to some extent cuts out another place provided it be for the general good of the nation and the Empire! That the House of Commons is not thought so much of in these days as it was say twenty years ago is I believe partly at all events due to the decline in Parliamentary oratory. I know this will be styled Mid-Victorian but I cannot help thinking that if our leading statesman would take a little more trouble in the preparation of their speeches some of the old interest in Parliamentary debates would revive. Disraeli, Gladstone and Salisbury were constantly making phrases that illuminated our controversies and became part of the current political speech of the day. Here are a few of Disraeles sayings.—"One who is a great master of Gibes and flouts and jeers", "a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity," "the hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." The phrase used almost every day "an old Parliamentary hand" was first employed by Gladstone in a speech in the House of Commons in the early eighties. "The resources of civilisation are not yet exhausted" occurs in an earlier speech made by him at a political meeting in a great manufacturing town. The following was I believe still earlier.—"The principle of Toryism is mistrust of the people qualified by fear; the principle of Liberalism is trust in the people qualified by prudence." I am constantly told that the speaking in the House of Commons all round is better than it was two or three decades ago. Perhaps but it is wholly without distinction and I venture to say not on a bit higher level than the speaking in the discussions of the London County Council.

THE CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS.

The vexed question of theatrical censorship was discussed rather fully by the House of Commons on Wednesday the subject being brought forward by Mr. Robert Harcourt, who has been a dramatic critic and is also a bit of a playwright. The resolution he submitted was of a sweeping character declaring (1 that the attempt to maintain by means of antiquated legislation a legal distinction between a theater and a music hall, and to differentiate between productions called stage plays and other dramatic performances is unworkable. (2) That the system of licensing stage plays before production in Great Britian, though not in Ireland, by means principally of the perusal of a manuscript should be abolished and (3) that as regards stage exhibitions of whatever kind or wherever given, reliance should be placed on subsequent effective control. Mr. Harcourt in dealing with the absurdity of a Censorship and its precious "rlues" pointed out that according to the ruling of St. James's Palace it is not permissible for a gentleman in a play to call a lady an angel because an angel was a scriptural character, a celestial being authorised to intervene in terrestial affairs. I am not sure that a lady is ever called an angel except in a play or a novel, but that by the way. Mr. Mark Sykes, the brilliant successor of Sir Seymour King in the representations of Central Hull seconded the resolution and amused the house by an account of his own experiences *vis-a-vis* the Lord Chamberlain's department. A play he wrote failed to receive the necessary imprimatur but without being in the smallest degree Bowdlerised was subsequently performed at a school before 100 boys, their sisters and parents, and 25 clergy.

No scandal whatever resulted. One of the worst effects of the censorship as Mr. Sykes pointed out is that the present faulty system has produced what he called a kind of secret indecency by implication and inuendo brought absolutely to a fine art. Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. McKenna's cute understudy, chaffed Mr. Sykes about his rejected comedy, if it was a comedy, and suggested that perhaps the sentences that the Censor had found objectionable were not understood by the school boys their equally innocent relatives and the reverend gentlemen. Mr. Griffith concluded by declaring that the Government would leave the matter to the unfettered decision of the House, indeed, he went further and said that his Majesty's minister would be quite willing to legislate on the subject if they had sufficient backing. The situation at present is that while the authors as a body are crying "Down with the Censor", the managers are in favour of the maintenance of the *status quo* while the public are not very keen on either side. The resolution was carried with only one dissentient cry of "No."

WHITECHAPEL COLOURS.

The *Times* informs its readers that the election colour of Sir Stuart Samuel's Conservative opponent in Whitechapel, Captain E. M. Browne, is to be given. If the gallant captain's patronymic had happened to be green would his election colour have been brown? Sir Stuart Samuel ought to go one better. He should strike to white for two reasons. First, as a compliment to the name of the constituency and second as a sign that although according to the grave and reverend signiors of the Most Honourable Privy Council he inadvertently broke the law by helping the Government of India to circumvent the Silver Ring he has emerged from the ordeal of the recent enquiry:

"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

PRIMROSE DAY.

Admirers of the late Lord Beaconsfield may be interested to learn that a new edition of Mr. Pitman's booklet "Lord Beaconsfield and other Primrose League" is shortly to be issued. In making this announcement the author has circulated the following letter:—

5. Windsor Road, Ealing, nr. London.
April 1913.

My dear Mr. Pitman,

I am very glad to give you my full permission to use the information I gave you for your first issue of "Lord Beaconsfield and the Primrose League." I am also glad you are projecting a new issue. I shall be glad also, if you wish it, to read the proof of what you propose to re-publish of the information I gave you some few years ago. The League gave me their highest badge "Grand Associate" in recognition of my work in founding Primrose Day. I hope we shall be successful at the next General Election, for another spell of the present type of Government will be of the most omnious significance. England presents all the symptoms of coming destruction shown by the Roman Empire in the second century—they began to appear in the first century—enormous wealth of the trading classes, to the destruction of the agricultural classes, outrageous living and love of pleasure and public games—the usurpation by the democracy of supreme and undivided power in the State—the craving for aristocratic title—outcry for the confiscation of the land to the State, and for the State maintenance of the unemployed, the undeserving as well as deserving. This, and not the barbarians overthrew Rome, and this tendency unless checked, where necessary, and regulated, will presently bring down the British Empire with a run. The Greek democracy ruined Athens in the same way. It is not the democratic principle or the aristocratic that is to blame, it is the inevitable tendency of things, the tendency is economic and not political—"in se magna ruunt"—and unless these tendencies are scientifically, sagaciously, and temperately handled, the political consequences must involve a people in national, social and personal distruction.—Sincerely yours.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 18.

In the history of fashion, dress has always been most beautiful when the world has not been frightened of the human form. Greek dress was beautiful because of its simplicity and faithful portrayal of the natural outlines of the figure, and classical influence can be traced in the extravagantly simple gowns worn by the mondaine in London to-day. Greece, it is most evident, was also the source of inspiration for the coiffures of the present period.

This season draperies are soft and clinging, and moulded to the form, so that they are absolutely natural and unforced. Consequently even the gowns of most elaborate materials which are arranged in unmistakably good lines, have the simple dignity of the Grecian period. The fabrics that are employed for these creations are of extraordinarily rich and gorgeous texture and are yet with alsupple and yielding. Brocade is firmly established, and will probably remain for some time Fashion's favoured material for the expression of the mode. The colours in which this material is manufactured are superb, ranging from the dazzling trees of the Orient to the delicate dead shades of our own land. I have in mind a magnificent reception gown, the drapery of which, arranged with subtle skill, was of delicate lemon and deep gold brocade. It was caught up to the waist-line by a deep red rose, and was round about the figure, falling away one side to disclose the filmiest ivory lace, which was arranged as a scarf about the shoulders merging into the brocade at the back.

The sketch illustrates an extremely simple frock for morning wear. It is just the type of little dress which, of necessity, finds its way, in several different colourings and designs, into every woman's wardrobe. There are a host of different materials any of which would be very suitable in which this design could be expressed. Very smart is a coarse French cambric of light peacock, blue shade striped in white lines of varying width. The collars and cuffs should be of heavy white liners with buttonholed edges and the buttons as large as possible in black as white horn.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIGHTING.

INTERESTING DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.

An interesting contribution to the problem of lighting in India is now being introduced to Bombay, and experts on this subject will probably be much interested in viewing a small demonstration plant which has already attracted a number of visitors. This is in charge of Mr. J. E. Somers-Vine, special representative in India for the Machine Gas Co., who has come out in order to establish agencies.

The system of lighting which his company have adopted is that by petrol and gas, and it includes various new improvements, which, it is claimed, remove any difficulties connected with the supply of power. Plants up to 200 lights are driven by hot-air engines, and larger installations by motors, except where shafting is obtainable. A main feature of the plant is its ability to evaporate heavy spirits, such as '720,'745 and '760 spirits without waste, and the system of carburetting, by which a very large surface is obtained quickly with every drop of petrol, the revolving carburettor forming the petrol into films, while the air passing on both sides gives a double evaporating surface. There is no necessity to have adjustable burners. Other advantages of the plant are its compactness, and in particular its automatic control of the petrol supply, so that the amount of petrol supplied never exceeds that required for the number of lights burning. The lights burn in lamps which are entirely closed, thus much prolonging the life of the mantles. The company has made a special feature of factory and station lights, from which a brilliant illumination, a clear white light without any flickering, is obtained at small cost, and orders for the installation of these have been executed for the War Office, at Fort George, Inverness, and at Lydd Camp in Kent, the Romford Union (installation of 80 lamps) and at Benfleet railway station. The company produce 1,200 cubic feet of gas from one gallon of '720 petroleum spirit, a fact which is confirmed by a special report prepared by an engineer who was sent to England for six weeks by the Standard Oil Co. to report on the system. So satisfactory did his report appear that the company has sold to a large American firm all its rights for the United States and Canada.

The demonstration plant, which is to be seen in Bombay, is a small one such as would be suitable for a large bungalow. It will supply 30 lights of 100 c.p. each and in addition can be used for the heating of ovens, the supply of gas-rings for cooking purposes, the driving of fans and even the heating of a flat-iron for the use of the household dhobi. The plant appears to be very suitable to India such as could be entrusted to a native. In addition the company has also specialised in draught-proof and insect-proof lamps for India and other tropical countries.

Mr. Vine is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel and will be glad to show his demonstration plant to anyone who will communicate with him at that address.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

ENTERTAINED BY HIS KADI SUBJECTS.

His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Maharaja of Baroda, was entertained last evening, by his subjects from Kadi Prant on the eve of his departure to Europe, for the benefit of his health, The Gaekwar leaves by the mail steamer to-day, with his two sons, and his Highness' subjects from Kadi Prant now in Bombay, gathered at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum. About fifteen hundred inhabitants of Kadi Prant attended.

Mr. Chhotalal Parikh, Manager, National Financing Corporation, supported by a Committee, was responsible for all the arrangements.

His Highness accompanied by Mr. Gupte, the Dewan; Mr. Anand Rao and Mr. Sampat Rao Gaekwar, His Highness' brothers, and other officials arrived at 9-30 p. m. Several leading gentlemen of the Kadi Prant, were introduced to the Gaekwar, after which a photograph of His Highness, the officials, and some leading members from his Kadi subjects was taken.

The guest of the evening was then conducted to the refreshment buffet, where the chairman of the Reception Committee addressed the Gaekwar, on behalf of his subjects in eulogistic terms. A reference was made to His Highness's deep love for his subjects and constant zeal for their welfare and also to the recognised fact that his Highness' noble reign had been eminently successful. It was further stated that with the wide experience gained in his Highness' extensive travels in distant parts of the Globe, he has striven hard to secure prosperity to his subjects and all these efforts of his would surely be written in letters of gold in the history of this country. His keen desire to accomplish the highest good of the subject would live for ever in their memory and generations to come would shower blessings on his Highness, who had also granted them a larger hand in the Municipalities introduced compulsory education, fraught with untold good; legislated to put a stop to the evil custom of early marriage; and most important of all, had graciously established a council of representatives of the people.

In establishing the Bank of Baroda, it was stated, his Highness had greatly encouraged the commerce and industries of the State In this connection his Highness' attention was drawn to the fact that until now the moneys of the State had been largely employed out of Baroda, and thus the State had been deprived of the legitimate gain which it should have derived from the State funds.

The Gaekwar thanked his subjects for their kind words of appreciation and expressed his satisfaction at the commercial activities among them.

The toast of his Highness was drunk amid cheers, and after partaking of the refreshments supplied by Mongini Brothers, the assembly broke up.

The centre piece in the main table was a model of the Hathi Wadi, (Elephants' Park), by which name the Mangaldas House is known on account of the pair of huge elephants in Porebundur stone standing at the Western Gate.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

Two ex-military men, Michael Fahery and Peter Harrison, were yesterday arraigned before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal trespass, in that they had been found asleep in a verandah of the Colaba Barracks, where they had no business to be. They were seen yesterday morning by Lance-Corporal Marsden of the Sherwood Forresters, who communicated with the police, and had them arrested. The two men stated that they were inmates of the Government Workhouse, but as it was too late for them to get back to the Workhouse, they preferred the verandah of the Barracks to the road and slept there.

They were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 7 each, or in default, seven days' imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKER SENTENCED.

Baboo Pandoo was yesterday sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, for committing house-breaking and theft. Inspector DeBurgh, who charged the accused, said that he received a complaint from one Benjamin, stating that his office in Church Gate Street had been broken open on the night of the 26th of last month, and books, cash and stamps of the collective value of Rs. 30 had been stolen. The police arrested the accused on suspicion and the property was recovered from a second-hand dealer in Parsi Bazaar St, to whom the accused had sold them.

Accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship convicted him. He had three previous convictions against him.

OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED.

An old offender, named Chag Anlal Gopinath (22) with seven previous convictions, was charged before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a watch valued at Rs. 9, from a fancy goods shop at Kalbadevi. The proprietor of the shop, who was seated on the other side of the road at the time, saw the accused enter his shop and make away with the watch and immediately had him arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN AIRSHIP RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 2.

The airship rules are published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India" and it is notified that the authority empowered to grant a license shall be (a) in any presidency town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police, (b) in Aden the Assistant Resident of Aden, (c) in any other place the magistrate of the district. A license shall be valid throughout British India for a period one year.

It is notified that the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will hold a drawing room at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on 9th June.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further progress was made in the handicaps at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday afternoon, when two matches, one in the Singles "A" class and one in the Doubles "A" class were played off.

Bunbury and Preston met once again to fight out afresh the match, which had to be left unfinished on Thursday. On this occasion, however, Bombay illustrating the adage "Youth will tell" and gave his opponent, who though giving him no points in the game, still gave him many in age, little or no chance. Preston played hard, but his gruelling of Thursday had evidently told on him and when Bunbury repeated his former tactics of making his man run all over the court unmercifully, he soon had him short of wind and won in two sets 6-2, 6-2.

Reid and Williams (—15'2) had a good match with Remington and Rennick (scr.) Both the latter at times played extremely well, Remington with his lobs and Rennick with good crisp drives, but their opponents carried too many guns and quickly picking out the weaker player of their vis-a-vis pushed everything at him in a most relentless fashion. In this way Reid and Williams just succeeded in winning in two straight sets 6-4, 6-5.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, May 2.

Bangalore Races first entries closed last night, and show an advance on last year's, although such stables as Apcars, Chowburys Mon Mohans, Hannyngtons etc do not figure on the lists.

All the Arab Events are only meagrely supported, and the same may be said o the new events like the Naval and Military Services Plate and Southern Army Plate.

There is a falling off also as to the Bangalore Cup, which has drawn only 16 entries against 22 last year, the Maharajah's Cup 17 against 22, etc.

On the whole however there is a notable improvement, although no single stable is represented which has not raced here before, the gross figures being 244 entries against 227 last year. The fifth day's Consolation Events have attracted very numerous entries.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
		Time
Fenella	11 11	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren ...	7 54	Captain Gloster and Kunhardt
Maud	7 54	Mr C N Rich
Mavourneen ...	3 17	Mr N Taylor
Pam.....	11 51	Mr A G Holmes.
Clutha	Scr	Capt Welch
Valkyrie	11 11	Mr W Talbot
Curlew	3 17	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	8 33	Mr T Gregson.
Marie Louise...	9 13	Mr K MacIver
Anna	13 49	Officers Mint.
Maimie	15 8	Mr J McLaughlin

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Short Course—Length 7·9 miles—Time Limit 7 p.m.

METER CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances M. S.	Entered by
		Time
Corrie	4 21	Mr N B Macbeth
Cynthia	4 21	Officers R E
Mynona	4 21	Mr D Fraser
Nelta	Scr	Mr H K Sandford

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 9·7 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances M. S.	Entered by
		Time
Trixie	5 15	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	5 15	Mr M Magill
Lylie	Scr	Col. Street and Mr Y Watson

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course—Length 9·0 miles—Time Limit 7 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
		Time
Eileen IV ...	Scr	Maj Muter and Mr J F Watson
Turquoise ...	29 45	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca.....	24 47	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahshuka ...	19 50	Mr W H Hughes
Melody	14 52	Officers R A

Course:—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 11·9 miles.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The market for coal shares ruled dull with business passing on a small scale only.

In jute section, there was a continued inquiry for Alliance and Kankinarrah ordinary shares. In the jute market trade was at a standstill, and there was a lull in the business put through. In the gunny market though there was a lot of enquiry about, Hessians were more enquired for.

The R.I.M.S. "Palinurus," 299 tons, Lieut. Commander E. J. Headlam, arrived here on Friday, from Muscat, which port she left on the 25th April.

From what can be learned the battleships of the Queen Elizabeth type willbe larger than the Iron Duke class and will carry a larger armament. The Queen Elizabeth was laid down at portsmouth on the 21st October last, but no official details beyond that she will have the sum of £1,052,489, expended on her, during the present financial year, has been given to the public. However it seems that she will have a displacement of 27,000, or 2,000 tons heavier than the Iron Duke, and a speed of 25 knots, so that 60,000 horse power engines must be installed, whilst the armour belt will be at least 13 inches in thickness at its thickness part. It is understood that the new 15 inches gun will be mounted in the Queen Elizabeth and Warspite type. This tremendous weapon weighs nearly 100 tons, and throws a projectile of 1,950lbs, up to fifteen miles.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The exploring party which visited the Mishmi country, has now been demobilized.

Mr. A. G. Wright, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, will succeed Mr. Hallward as D. P. I. of Behar and Orissa, when the latter retires next year.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, has appointed as extra Aides-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff, Lieut. M. B. Stow, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieut. E. F. Berry, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

It is stated by the "Bengalee" that the Committee appointed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust to consider the objections to the Russa Road Street scheme has reported, and that the recommendation of the majority is that the new roadway should be 100 feet wide. The Committee, however, suggest that several premises shall be excluded from the scheme.

According to the annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Calcutta, the number of prosecutions during 1912, was 8,309, of which 8,192 resulted in convictions, 70 in being warned and discharged, and 47 discharged for want of proof. The number of animals dealt with was 9,820, and these comprised horses, buffaloes, bullocks, donkeys, monkeys and fowls. The figures, in 1911, were 7,895 convictions, 50 warned and discharged, 34 discharged for want of proof, and 9,386 animals concerned. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 30,644-12 against Rs. 28,325-3 in 1911, an increase of Rs. 2,339-9; and those actually received to Rs. 29,043-4-6 against Rs. 27,103-12-3, an increase of Rs. 1,939-8-3. Public contributions totalled Rs. 5,320 against Rs. 5,057-2 in 1911, an increase of Rs. 262-14.

The Calcutta Ladies' Paperchase Cup, although it is very probably the oldest established ladies' steeplechase in the world having first been run in the year 1893, is not now the only race of its kind, that is to say a cross-country event over obstacles. At Ootacamund the Ladies' point-to-point has been in existence for some years, but it is not over any fences and the worst obstacles to be encountered are the boggy crossings at the bottoms of the valleys, so that it can hardly claim to be a regular "steeplechase," such as our cup in Calcutta, has always been. In Poona, too, Ladies' point-to-point races have been run, but not quite, says the racing correspondent of the "State man" on our lines. In Waterford this year there has been inaugurated a Ladies' point-to-point over a bit of the country they hunt, and it has been won by Miss Jocelyn Widger of Albion House Tramore, who comes of a family whose name has been one with which to conjure where cross-country sport is concerned, for many years past. In Lord Harrington's county, too, in Derbyshire, a Ladies' point-to-point has been in lusty existence for several years, and this season was won for about the fourth year in succession by Miss Elnor, who is a very young rider on the same horse that she has won on before. Miss Elnor rides astride and is a very light weight.

Professor Soddy, the eminent physicist, once said that "mere knowledge" as acquired in the assimilation, in a foreign language, of an advanced syllabus, "deadens rather than develops the intellect" this dictum is endorsed, more or less regretfully, by Mr. Bernard Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, in reviewing the progress of students at the various agricultural colleges in this country. In Bombay, the percentage of passes for Bachelor of Agriculture is high, but the graduates show no power to develop any original line. In Madras, 10 out of 12 third-year students obtained the college diploma, but they are said to display "a lack of intelligent inquisitiveness and power of independent thought." In the Punjab, the verdict of the examiners is: "There is too much cram and too little power of practical application." On the other hand it is admitted says the "Statesman", that the system of instruction might almost have been designed to produce this result, and the authorities, recognising the fact, are taking energetic measures, to give the instruction a more practical turn. That the students themselves appreciate the advantages of a practical curriculum is proved by the rapid filling up of the six months' outdoor course recently instituted at Sabour. "An immediate response has been made," writes Mr. Coventry, "in the shape of applications for admission from the sons of genuine cultivator] and zemindars." It seems strange that no one should have thought of it before.

Comparisons between provinces are apt to be somewhat "odorous," but in one respect, says the "Civil and Military Gazette" the Punjab sensitive neighbour on the east may perhaps forgive it for rejoicing over its better situation. This is in regard to the mortality annually caused by "wild animals and venomous snakes." In 1911, for instance, the figures for the Punjab and United Provinces showed an enormous difference. In the former, six persons were killed by wild animals, and 905 by snakes and 1,788 cattle were destroyed, in the latter the respective figures were 142, 5,761 and 13,141. The figures for 1912, show a further reduction in mortality in the Punjab, as wild animals, accounted for eight deaths and snakes for 786. During the past four years, the reduction in the number of persons killed in this way amounts to over 31 per cent. Last year the number of cattle destroyed by animals and snakes was 1,799. The wild animals which killed human beings were hyænas (3), leopards (2), wild pig (2) and wolves (1). The animals most destructive to cattle were leopards, wolves and hyænas. In the matter of deaths from snake-bite Gujranwala and Multan again headed the list of districts, with 134 and 60 deaths respectively. It is significant that in Multan, for the third year in succession, no rewards were given for snake-killing, while in Gujranwala only three snakes were reported as killed. Multan, on the other hand, paid nearly Rs. 2,000 in rewards for the destruction of wolves, though no damage by these animals was reported from the district. Altogether throughout the province, Rs. 8,548 were paid in rewards for wild animals killed, and Rs. 468 for snakes.

MISS GAUHAR JAN.

This lady, who gave a most successful concert at the Framji Hall, on Wednesday last, which had a large and select audience will give her last performance at the same Hall this evening. A special programme of her favorite songs has been arranged, and nobody should miss the chance of hearing in Bombay, for the last time, India's prima donna.

Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, accompanied by Miss Padamji, are now in Paris, on their way from India. They will take up their residence at York House, Twickenham, early this month.

THE MOST MISCHIEVOUS POISON KNOWN TO SCIENCE IS URIC ACID.

No man, woman, or child is safe from its attack.

It is not a poison that enters the system from *without*. It is formed *within* the system, and carries on its mischievous work quietly and generally unsuspected, except for a feeling of heaviness, drowsiness, and irritability of the patient.

Hand Distorted by Uric Acid Deposits. (*From a photo.*)

In health, this dangerous poison is filtered from the blood and removed from the system by the kidneys. But when they are weak or diseased, the poison gradually accumulates, and sets up disease in all parts of the body.

It may deposit in the muscles or joints, causing rheumatism, backache, lumbago, or sciatica. It irritates and inflames the urinary system; it interferes with the action of the bladder, causing stoppage, pain in seeking relief, or disturbing the patient repeatedly day and night.

In other cases it crystallises into sediment, gravel, or stone.

GRAVEL-STONES Removed by Doan's Pills. (*Actual Size —from a Photo.*)

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills check the accumulation of uric acid by maintaining a vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder, and promoting a free flow from the kidneys, so that the acid is flushed out of the system and the uriuary organs left clean and sound. An important feature of the treatment is to drink copiously of ordinary water.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle: 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

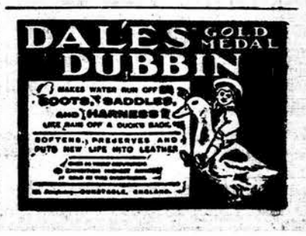
R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

MY WORD! KEATING'S KILLS

FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

DALE'S GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN



GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Weekly Express Trains.

FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.
II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.

2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.

3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

To Calcutta.	To Agra.	To Delhi.	To Ambala.	To Lucknow.	To Madras.
42 hours, **32** minutes.	**24** hours, **50** minutes.	**27** hours, **45** minutes.	**31** hours, **37** minutes.	**26** hours, **30** minutes.	**31** hours, **55** minutes.

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.

5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.

6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.

7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.

8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.

9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.

10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.

11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.

12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

EXPRESS TRAINS.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Agra Cantt.	23 42	61 9	8 4
Ambala Cantt.	32 58	81 7	10 11
Ambala City	...	81 15	10 11
Amritsar	37 9	92 5	12 3
Barkhera	14 53	40 2	7 11
Bhilsa	16 43	44 1	8 11
Bhopal	15 47	41 15	8 2
Bina	18 8	47 5	9 8
Cawnpore (*a*) ...	24 45	61 13	13 2
Chandigarh (*b*) ...	...	87 1	11 8
Delhi	28 14	66 4	8 12
Ghaziabad... ...	29 1	67 8	8 15
Gwalior	22 36	57 1	9 15
Hoshangabad	13 55	39 2	7 7
Itarsi	13 14	36 6	7 4
Jhansi	20 49	53 4	11 0
Jullunder Cantt. ...	35 44	87 7	11 9
Jullunder City ...	35 58	87 12	11 10
Kalka (*b*)	...	88 15	11 12
Lahore	38 18	94 2	12 4
Lahore Cantt. East ...	37 57	94 6	12 4
Lalitpur	19 17	49 12	10 2
Lucknow (*a*) ...	26 10	66 1	13 11
Ludhiana	34 48	84 7	11 3
Meerut Cantt. ...	29 51	70 6	9 4
Muttra Junc. ...	25 52	57 13	7 9
Muzaffarnagar ...	30 37	73 6	9 10
Phillour	35 10	85 3	11 5
Rajpura	33 29	83 1	10 14
Saharanpur... ...	31 28	76 12	10 1

MADRAS EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Arkonam	23 9	65 11	10 15 3
Cuddapah	19 32	54 13	9 6 6
Dhond	5 24	15 11	2 10 0
Guntakal	15 31	44 2	7 14 9
Madras	24 38	68 6	11 8 3
Renigunta	21 59	62 2	10 6 9
Sholapur...	8 23	26 9	4 7 0

CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.	Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Allahabad §	24 34	69 4	12 4	Kasara...	2 12	7 1	1 3
Arrah	28 29	83 4	13 15	Katni	19 49	59 4	10 6
Asansol	34 32	94 13	15 6	Khandwa	10 2	31 7	5 8
Bankipore	29 21	85 2	14 2	Madhupur	33 13	94 13	15 6
Bhusaval	8 1	25 14	4 5	Manikpur	22 30	63 9	11 10
Burdwan	35 59	98 15	15 14	Manmad	4 56	15 3	2 9
Burhanpur	8 53	28 12	4 14	Mirzapur	25 3	73 11	12 12
Buxar	27 21	80 9	13 9	Moghal Sarai...	25 58	76 15	13 2
Calcutta (Howrah) ...	37 46	99 1½	16 6½	Mokameh	30 33	88 10	14 9
Chalisgaon	6 11	19 2	3 3	Naini	...	68 14	12 4
Chandernagore	36 49	99 1	16 4	Narsinghpur	16 32	44 10	8 13
Dimapore	29 5	84 12	14 2	Nasik	3 47	11 0	1 13
Gadarvada	15 39	42 14	8 6	Piparia	14 42	40 15	7 14
Harda	11 52	35 7	6 8	Raneegunge	34 52	95 8	15 7
Igatpuri	2 57	8 0	1 5	Serampore	37 27	99 1	16 5
Itarsi	13 1	38 6	7 4	Sitarampur	...	94 8	15 5
Jhajha	31 51	92 0	15 0	Sohagpur	14 14	40 4	7 12
Jubbulpore	18 20	47 14	9 10	Sutna	21 12	58 15	11 2
Kalyan	0 54	3 3	0 9				

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express. (*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala. § Change at Chheoki.

DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express.	From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 0	14 45	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	11 10	19 35	...	...
9 16	15 48	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	10 10	18 24	3 3	1 10
10 11	16 41	,, Karjat ... ... ,,	9 22	17 31	5 13	2 15
11 13	17 39	,, Khandala... ... ,,	8 26	16 38	7 5	3 11
11 26	17 55	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	8 15	16 27	7 8	3 12
12 22	18 52	,, Kirkee ... ... ,,	7 11	15 25	10 14	5 7
12 30	19 0	Ar. Poona ... ... ,,	7 0	15 15	}	
Mixed.		(Change for Metre-gauge.)			}11 3	5 9
14 5	19 35	Dp. Poona ... ... Ar.	6 15	...	}	
20 30	23 50	Ar. } Wathar (for Mahableshwar). { Dp.	2 35	...	}	
20 40	23 58	Dp. } { Ar.	2 29	...	}17 11	8 13
6 20	4 41	Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp.	21 53	...	26 3	13 1
13 5	9 30	,, Belgaum ... ... ,,	17 40	...	34 3	17 1
19 55	14 24	,, Dharwar ... ... ,,	13 32	...	40 11	20 5
20 40	14 57	Ar. Hubli ... ... ,,	12 50	...	41 7	20 11

MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	6 0	...	...
23 10	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	3 43	3 3	1 10
1 33	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	1 9	7 8	3 12
2 55	,, Poona ... ... ,,	23 8	11 3	5 9
4 35	,, Dhond ... ... ,,	21 7	15 11	7 13
8 56	,, Hotgi ... ... ,,	16 10	27 6	13 11
12 17	Ar. Wadi ... ... ,,	12 51	32 14	16 7
	(For Secunderabad.)			
13 0	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 15	32 14	16 7
17 51	,, Hyderabad ... Dp.	7 48	43 11	20 1
18 10	Ar. Secunderabad ... ,,	7 20	44 4	20 4
12 58	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 27	32 14	16 7
15 40	,, Raichur ... ... Dp.	10 22	37 1	18 9
18 20	Ar. Guntakal... ... ,,	7 35	44 2	22 1
	(For Bangalore.)			
	(Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.)			
19 0	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	5 55	44 2	22 1
22 57	,, Dharmavaram ... Dp.	1 52	50 1	25 0
7 45	,, Bangalore City ... ,,	18 45	56 9	28 3
13 25	Ar. Mysore ... ... ,,	11 40	63 8	31 11
18 45	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	7 20	44 2	22 1
23 7	,, Cuddapah ... Dp.	2 53	54 13	27 7
2 40	,, Renigunta ... ,,	0 2	62 2	31 1
4 20	,, Arkonam ... ,,	22 31	65 11	32 14
5 55	Ar. Madras ... ... ,,	21 15	68 6	34 4
	(For Bangalore.)			
9 53	Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar.	16 18	65 11	32 14
14 20	,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp.	11 50	71 4	35 11
18 30	Ar. Bangalore City ... ,,	7 40	76 11	38 6

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
14 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	8 45	...	...
14 8	,, Byculla ... ... Dp.	8 28	0 5	0 2½
18 18	,, Devlali ... ... ,,	4 33	10 10	5 5
18 39	,, Nasik ... ... ,,	4 10	11 0	5 8
19 57	Ar. } Manmad ... { ,,	2 54	15 3	7 10
20 —	Dp. } { Ar.	2 34	...	...
20 38	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	23 35	...	...
1 7	Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp.	19 55	24 2	12 1
23 28	Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp.	23 21	25 14	12 15
1 32	,, Shegaon ... ... ,,	21 21	30 10	15 5
4 23	,, Badnera ... ... ,,	18 50	35 3	17 10
6 41	,, Wardha ... ... ,,	16 39	38 14	19 7
8 30	Ar. } Nagpur ... { ,,	14 55	...	...
9 0	Dp. } { Ar.	14 29	41 14	20 15
13 31	,, Dongargarh ... Dp.	10 7	53 13	26 4
17 32	,, Bilaspur ... ... ,,	6 2	66 0	31 11
21 28	,, Jharsuguda ... ... ,,	2 12	75 3	36 1
1 45	,, Chakardhapore ... ,,	22 11	83 1	40 0
...	,, Sini ... ... ,,	...	84 7	40 11
5 15	,, Karagpur ... ... ,,	18 35	90 11	43 13
7 10	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	16 36	91 1½	45 9½

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	13 20	...	...
1 34	,, Nasik ... ... Dp.	9 2	11 0	5 8
3 12	,, Manmad ... ... ,,	7 45	15 3	7 10
6 22	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	4 32	25 14	12 15
8 35	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	2 18	31 7	15 12
11 54	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	23 17	38 6	19 3
16 45	Ar. } Jubbulpore ... { ,,	18 35	...	...
17 5	Dp. } { Ar.	18 15	47 14	23 15
18 51	,, Katni ... ... Dp.	16 50	53 4	26 10
21 49	,, Manikpur... ... ,,	13 59	63 9	31 12
23 24	,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,,	12 26	...	...
23A50	,, Allahabad... ... ,,	11 45	69 4	34 10
1 31	Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,,	10 16	76 15	38 8
1 54	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 38	76 15	38 8
3 32	,, Buxar ... ... Dp.	8 7	80 9	40 5
5 32	,, Dinapore ... ... ,,	6 19	84 12	42 6
5 59	,, Bankipore ... ... ,,	0	85 2	42 9
8 5	,, Mokameh... ... ,,	4 33	88 10	44 5
1 51	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 44	...	...
5 45	,, Gya ... ... Dp.	6 14	84 13	42 7
9 22	,, Gomoh ... ... ,,	2 45	91 7	45 12
11 10	,, Sitarampur ... ... ,,	0 54	94 8	47 4
11 35	,, Asansol ... ... ,,	0 39	94 13	47 7
13 36	,, Burdwan ... ... ,,	22 53	98 15	49 8
15 32	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	21 11	99 1½	49 9½

(a) Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.

A. Arrival.

PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

From Bombay Read downwards, Punjab Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards, Punjab Mail.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19 15	Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) ... Ar.	12 35	...	...
0 49	,, Manmad ... ... Dp.	6 46	15 3	7 10
3 53	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	3 28	25 14	12 15
5 56	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	1 33	31 7	15 12
8 50	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	22 49	38 6	19 3
10 36	,, Bhopal ... ... ,,	21 2	41 15	21 0
13 5	,, Bina ... ... ,,	18 35	47 5	23 11
15 14	Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,,	15 58	53 4	26 10
16 15	Dp. Jhansi ... ... Ar.	15 5	53 4	26 10
18 15	,, Orai ... ... Dp.	13 11	57 11	28 14
20 30	,, Cawnpore... ... ,,	11 8	61 13	30 15
21 45	Ar. Lucknow ... ... ,,	9 45	66 1	33 1
15 43	Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ... Ar.	15 33	53 4	26 10
17 35	,, Gwalior ... ... Dp.	13 43	57 1	28 9
20 5	,, Agra Cantt. ... ,,		61 9	30 13
20 57	,, Muttra ... ... ,,	10 15	57 13	28 15
23 0	Ar. Delhi Main ... ,,	8 0	66 4	33 3
23 35	Dp. Delhi ... Ar.	7 32	...	...
1 43	,, Meerut Cant. ... Dp.	5 51	70 6	35 4
4 24	Ar. Saharanpur ... ,,	3 22	70 12	38 7
10 25	,, Dehra Dun ... ,,	21 15	85 14	43 0
23 25	Dp. D.U.M. Delhi ... Ar.	7 28	66 4	33 3
2 52	Ar. D.U.M. Umballa Cant. Dp.	3 55	77 13	38 15
3 17	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	3 27	77 13	38 15
5 30	,, Ludhiana ... ... Dp.	1 23	84 8	42 4
8 27	,, Amritsar ... ... ,,	22 34	92 6	46 3
11 50	,, Lahore ... ... ,,	21 35	94 2	47 2
18 51	,, Rawalpindi ... ... ,,	11 44	106 4	53 4
23 18	Ar. Peshawar Cantt.... ,,	6 54	113 0	56 10
3 55	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	2 51	77 13	38 15
6 15	,, Kalka ... ... Dp.	1 0	85 5	42 11
12 42	Ar. Simla ... ... ,,	18 0	103 5	52 11

For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 1st March 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH-INDIAN TRADE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 14, Mr. Page Croft asked the President of the Board of Trade what was the proportion per cent. of imports into British India in 1885 and in 1912 from the United Kingdom, the rest of the empire, and from all foreign countries respectively, and what were the percentage figures of exports from India in the same years.

Mr. Buxton: In the year ended March 31 1886, out of the total imports of merchandise by sea, eighty-two per cent. were derived from the United Kingdom, ten per cent. from other parts of the British Empire, and eight per cent. from foreign countries; in the year ended March 31, 1912, the proportions were sixty-four per cent. from the United Kingdom, six per cent. from other parts of the empire and thirty per cent. from foreign countries. Of the exports of merchandise by sea in 1885, forty-one per cent. were sent to the United Kingdom, twenty-two per cent. to other parts of the empire, and thirty-seven per cent. to foreign countries; while in the later year the proportions were twenty-six per cent. to the United Kingdom sixteen per cent. to other parts of the empire and fifty-eight per cent. to foreign countries. There was a slight difference of system as between the two years in the method of recording the countries from which imports were derived and to the which exports were sent but so far as can be judged this difference does not very materially affect the comparability of the figures I have given.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

On Tuesday, April 15, Sir W. Byles asked the Under Secretary for India whether he would give the House information as to the punitive expedition to the Naga Hills; why the expedition was undertaken, when it occured and what were its results; whether groups of villages were first struck at and the Nagas subsequently harried by small compact detachments; whether 120 Nagas or more were killed; how many were wounded; and what was the number of casualties to the punitive force?

Mr. Montagu: The inhabitants of Chinlong, a village in the unadministered territory between Assam and Burma, having treacherously murdered three British subjects, inhabitants of a village in administered territory who had visited Chinlong by invitation, the deputy-commissioner, Naga Hills, was despatched in February with 150 military police to exact reparation. His instructions were to make every effort to negotiate with the villagers before resorting to force. But his advance was strongly opposed, and on Feb. 5 his transport was attacked, and four police and nine coolies were killed, and five police and twenty-seven coolies wounded. Chinlong was occupied and destroyed by the deputy-commissioner, but his force not being strong enough to punish the group of villages concerned in organising the resistance, the Secretary of State approved the despatch of 200 regulars and 240 military police for the purpose. Details have not yet been received, but the Government of India reported on March 27 that the purpose had been achieved and that the force was being withdrawn. The British casualties were four men wounded. The Naga casualties were approximately 130.

Sir W. Byles: Does my hon. friend think that the killing of 120 of these natives is sufficient atonement for the slaughter of three of our visitors in unadministered territory?

Mr. Montagu: I would ask my hon. friend to consider carefully the facts as I have recited them, and I think he will be of opinion that the Government of India have taken the only course open to them.

Col. Yate: Will the Government of India take every step to put a stop to these raids?

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India is making every effort to preserve order.

DISTURBANCES ON THE WAZIRI FRONTIER.

Mr. Mitchell Thompson asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information with regard to disturbances on the Waziri frontier; and whether any military action is in contemplation.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India reported that on the 5th inst., during the distribution of tribal allowances by the political agent outside Spinwam post, a quarrel broke out among some young Wazirs and a general fight ensued. At night the post was attacked, but the attack was repulsed. Up to date of report no further disturbance had occurred. The post has been reinforced and other precautionary measures taken. But the outbreak appears to have been unpremeditated, and serious consequences are not anticipated.

POONA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in connection with the Poona police torture case, one of the policemen who took part in torturing these peasants had been previously sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for inflicting gross torture on other persons; if so, whether he will explain how this man came to be in a position to join in the Poona crime; and whether it is the intention of the Government of India to make any amendment in the existing law which permits confessions obtained by the police from accused persons to be used against them at their trial after having been recorded as voluntary by a magistrate.

Mr. Montagu: The police sub-inspector to whom my hon. friend refers was sentenced in September 1911 to eight years' rigorous imprisonment for a crime committed on March 27, 1911. Subsequently he was found to have been implicated in another crime committed on March 4, 1911. The facts of this case were not brought to light for some time, and a conviction was not obtained till February of this year. As regards an alteration of the law the Government of India are considering the views of local Governments, and hope soon to arrive at a decision.

Sir William Byles also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has official information with regard to the Poona police torture case recently tried before the additional sessions judge and an Indian jury, in which four police men were convicted of torturing three respectable Indian peasants for the purpose of extorting a confession of robbery from them; whether he is aware that it was proved to the satisfaction of the judge and jury that the charge was deliberately concocted by the police, and that the stolen property was found afterwards on the real thieves, who were convicted in Bombay; whether the torture inflicted on these peasants was described by the Crown Prosecutor as revolting to humanity, and included stringing up one peasant by a rope passed through his fingers to a beam and lashing him till he became unconscious, and in the case of the others forcing their arms through their legs to their toes and keeping them for hours in that position, and in depriving them of sleep for four days and four nights, and compelling them to dig in a field for the alleged stolen property which was proved in fact to have been buried there by the police for the express purpose of bolstering up the extorted confession; whether the confessions extorted by these tortures were recorded as voluntary confessions by a third class honorary magistrate, who questioned the accused in the presence of the policemen who had inflicted the tortures without making any adequate examination of the bodies of the accused, and who then remanded the accused to the custody of the same policemen, and, if so what steps have been taken by the Government of India to prevent the repetition of such occurrences and what compensation has been awarded to the three British subjects who suffered such wrongs at the hands of the magistrate and the police.

Mr. Montagu: My hon. friend's recital of the facts is, I regret to say, substantially correct. The victims of ill-treatment have been awarded pecuniary compensation of 100 rs. each, and the prisoners sentenced to heavy terms of rigorous imprisonment. The anxiety of the Government to prevent such cases has been shown by their continuous efforts to raise the status of the police and to improve the surpervising staff, to disallow the judging of police work by statistics of convictions, to make the supervision of lock-ups and the examination of prisoners' condition more rigorous, to insist on extra precautions which in this case an Indian honorary magistrate disregarded, in recording confessions and to publish widely all cases in which policemen are convicted of ill-treatment. We are inquiring of the Goverament of India what steps they propose to take with regard to the conduct of the honorary magistrate.

FAIR-WAGES CLAUSE.

Mr. Charles Duncan asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his department have any contract with the Hoffman Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Chelmsford, and, if so, whether he will make inquiries into the wages and conditions of labour in order to ascertain whether this firm are observing the fair-wages clause in their contract.

Mr. Montagu: The Hoffman Manufacturing Company Ltd., of Chelmsford, hold no contract with the India Office at the present time.

INDENTURED LABOUR SYSTEM INQUIRY.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he will state, for the information of the House, the terms of the reference under which Mr. James M'Neill of the Bombay Civil Service and Mr. Chimman Lal, an honorary magistrate in the United Provinces, are now making a visit of inquiry and inspection to those colonies in which there are Indian immigrants employed under the indentured labour system; what colonies these gentlemen are visiting or proposing to visit; and whether they are empowered to take evidence; and, if so, from whom and of what character.

Mr. Montagu, who replied, said: The general object of the inquiry is to report upon the conditions of life of the Indian immigrants in the colonies, and the officers concerned are instructed to submit recommendations as to any arrangements that may be desirable to promote the welfare of those Indians. They are to visit British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji, and the Dutch Colony of Surinam. Their instructions do not contemplate the formal taking of evidence, but so far as the British Colonies are concerned, the Colonial Governments would doubtless give further facilities of this kind if needed.

PARCEL POST WITH CHINA.

In reply to a question by Mr. C. Bathurst, in which he asked whether the Postmaster-General realised that Great Britain was the only country which had no parcel post service with China via Siberia.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said: I hope to be able to make a statement on this subject shortly. Parcels for this country via Siberia can be posted at the British Post Office agencies in China as well as at agencies of other nationalities and at Chinese post offices; but the service is little used. Parcels are transmitted via Siberia more slowly than letters.

POONA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

On Wednesday, April 16. Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India Whether he can state what was the weekly pay in English money of the four policemen convicted of torturing innocent persons in the recent Poona case; whether the police could read and write; and what is the total number of illiterate policemen in the Bombay force.

Mr. Montagu: Of the four "policemen" convicted in this case, one was a "police patel," that is a village policeman not belonging to the regular force; one was a havildar, whose pay in English money would be not less than 4s. 7d. or more than 10s. 9d. a week; two were constables whose pay would be not less than 3s. 1d. or more than 4s. a week. I cannot say whether these individuals could read or write. In the whole police force of the Bombay Presidency of 22,911 there are about 11,000 constables who are illiterate.

INDIAN-GROWN COTTON.

Mr. Leach asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the number of bales of cotton grown in India in 1912; and how many of such bales were sent to places other than the United Kingdom.

Mr. Montagu: The yield of the cotton crop of 1911-12 was estimated at 3,288,000 bales. The exports to countries other than the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1912 amounted to 1,931,000 bales.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. Stewart asked the Secretary to the Admiralty: If he will state when the prize money earned by the Royal Navy in the operations in and about the Persian Gulf in the last three years is going to be distributed to the officers and men concerned.

Mr. Lambert: The matter is still the subject of correspondence with the other departments concerned.

SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY.

On Thurday, April 17. Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any objection to the publication, in whole or part, of the evidence of Sir Steyning Edgerley before the Committee in Irish Finance.

Mr. Montagu.:—No, sir; but the matter is one for arrangement between Sir S. Edgerley and my right hon. friend the Chief Secretary.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. MacCaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the values of the total exports from India to each of the principal countries of the world, and also the values of the total imports into India from the same places, for each of the years 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1911.

Mr. Montagu: The statistics are not available for the calendar years, but I shall be glad to present a statement showing the required particulars for the corresponding financial years, if the hon. member will move for it in the usual way.

BRITISH TROOPS.

Col. Greig asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what was the establishment of all ranks of the British Regular forces (regimental, on the Indian establishment for each of the years 1900 to 1913, inclusive, and what were in those respective years the number of effectives of all ranks.

Mr. Montagu. The statistics showing the establishment and strength of British Regular forces (regimental) on the Indian establishment for each of the years 1900 to 1912 are given below. In India establishments are liable to vary during the year, and where such variation has taken place the higher figure is given. The effective strength also fluctuates and is given for May 1 in each year, this being the first return after the conclusion of the trooping season, and therefore showing the effective strength at its highest: Establishment: 190', 73,512; 1901, 73,512; 1902, 74.322; 1203, 74,444; 1904, 74'648; 1905, 75,008; 1906, 75.093; 1907, 75,967: 1608, 76,155; 1901, 76,009; 1910, 75,884; 1911, 75,884: 1912, 75,886. Effectives: 1900, 63,745*; 1901, 65,167*; 1902, 64,745*; 1903. 76, 656; 1904. 77,647, 1905, 76,894; 1906, 75,783; 1907, 75,180.: 1908, 74,218; 1909, 76,310; 1912, 76,842, 1911, 76,330, 1912 75,495. Figures for 1913 are not yet available.

*Troops absent in South Africa.

THE FAIR-WAGES CLAUSE.

Mr. Baines asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that the firm of Messrs. Hoffman of Chelmsford, advertise themselves as contractors to the India Office and that upon the same paper that they so advertise their connection with the India Office, they also advise workmen to accept service with them at less than current wages; and will he take steps to prevent such being done and have the firm in question struck off the list as an unfair firm.

Mr. Montagu: If the intention of the hon. member is to suggest that the firm are making use of their connection with the India Office to induce workmen to accept lower than the current rate of wages, I shall be glad to receive evidence on the point. But on the information at present before him, the Secretary of State sees no reason for inquiry, since the firm has no contract with the India Office at the present time, and is not, I am informed, on the list of contractors.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS &C.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE AND MACEDONIA.

Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has seen the resolution of the All-India Moslem League drawing the attention of his Majesty's Government to the cumulative evidence bearing on the Macedonian butcheries and demanding that the Foreign Office should take action with regard to the outrages perpetrated by the Balkan invaders against the Mussulman population of Macedonia; and, if so, what action, if any, has been or will be taken by the India Office.

INDIAN POLICE PENSIONS.

Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has yet decided to grant to the Indian police a pension after twenty-five years' service.

TRAIN DERAILING IN INDIA.

Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding attempts to derail trains in India during the current month.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

LOST PILLAR-BOX.

The other night, (writes "N." in the "Manchester Guardian") as my wife and I were on the way to a friend's house in a well-known suburb, a postman suddenly loomed through the gloom, and rather breathlessly asked: "Can you tell me where to find the pillar-box, sir; it seems to have disappeared?" Visions of Suffragettes having uprooted or annihilated a pillar-box flashed through my mind, and I asked, anxiously, "Why, isn't it at the corner of——Road as usual." "Oh, thank you, sir," said the postman; "I'm new on the beat, and I thought the box was nearer this way. I must have missed it in the dark."

PROFESSOR'S STORIES.

Professor Samson Gemmell, though apt at times to be somewhat sarcastic (says the "Glasgow News") possessed powers as a story-teller which made him one of the most popular of lecturers.

Once, when walking in a suburban district, the learned professor happened upon a stalwart policeman who was strenuously endeavouring to support a youth in the throes of an epileptic seizure. "In my blandest tones," remarked the professor, when relating the incident to his class, "I suggested that it might be better to permit the poor fellow to struggle on the pavement," but with a disdainful gesture, the man in blue repelled the interference by intimating that he had recently won a certificate at an ambulance class.

Like all robust personalities, Dr. Gemmell relished a joke which was turned against himself. The back benches in his classroom were arranged at a higher level than the lower; and on one occasion a student entered when a lecture was in progress, and stumped resolutely to a seat on the topmost tier.

"Gentlemen," remarked the lecturer, as he fixed his glittering eye on the offender, "the scum always rises to the top."

"Yes, and the dregs always sink to the bottom," was the instant retort of the ready student.

HIS SHARE.

Lancashire people are fond of dogs—in fact, very proud of them, and, therefore, (says the "Liverpool Post"), when a prominent dog fancier came home one night, and found his son had bought a nondescript mongrel he was not pleased. "How much didst theau gie for that dog?" he inquired. "Five shillings," replied the son. "Tell these what A'll do," replied the parent. "A'll go shares wi' thee. A'll gie thee half a crown for ma share." The half-crown was duly paid; then the father remarked: "A'll take tail end, and A'm goin' to kick my half outen t'door!" And he did.

LITERARY AMBITIONS.

Ambition flourished in the cradle
Assisted by the porridge-ladle—
My infant brain was fed on Scott,
I took my Aytoun piping hot;
At age of six, my spirit yearns
To be, at least, a Robbie Burns.
A News paper I wrote at ten,
Tales, verse, and all, flowed from my pen;
An Editor, aloof, serene,
At twelve, I ran a Magazine.
A flapper, with a sense of style,
Wrote essays a la T. Carlyle;
Then, Kant and Emerson held sway;
Then, White and Miller had their day;
And when I came to twenty-three,
A second Sappho I would be:
And then, again, at twenty-four,
A female star like Bernard Shaw.
But now, when grown so very old,
My love of fame turns sadly cold;—
'Twas vast Ambition, when in "pinnies,"
But now, alas, 'tis just—two guineas!
—Mary G. Cherry in "Books of To-day."

W. B. YEATS AND GEORGE MOORE.

Why should we speak of George Moore?—he is so eloquent about himself! (says Mr. W. B. Yeats in an interview in "T. P.'s Weekly.") He creates better than Zola, though he thinks like a child. When he came to Ireland he tried to get Archbishop Walsh to establish a censorship of the Irish stage. He wrote vehement letters to the "Freeman's Journal" on the subject. He was indignant with me, because I repudiated him. Now he has discovered that Catholicism and literature are incompatible. If I were to remind him of the Odes of Coventry Patmore, which I think great lyric poetry, he would be indignant with me again. The child has barked his shins over a stool. I do not greatly like the shape of the stool, but there it is, and there it is likely to remain. But what courage he has! He will bark his shins over another stool to-morrow, and not abate his headlong pace.

QUESTION OF THE KING'S AGE.

A correspondent in the "Times" calls attention to a curious point in connection with the official account of the distribution of the Royal Maundy in Westminster Abbey on Thursday. The Court Newsman has informed us that "the Ancient Royal Charities, designated the Royal Maundy, were distributed . . . to forty-seven men and forty-seven women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of his Most Gracious Majesty." There is nothing in this account, taken by itself, to call for comment or inquiry, inasmuch as the King's present age is actually forty-seven, his forty-eighth birthday falling on June 3 next. The curious thing is that in the two previous distributions of the present reign his Majesty's age has been reckoned differently; for in the official account of the distribution in April, 1911, his Majesty's age was taken as forty-six, and last year it was reckoned as forty-seven. Since this year it is again reckoned as forty-seven, it is manifest that either the system of calculation has been changed, or else a year has been dropped—by whom?

COFFINS AS CATTLE TROUGHS.

Farmers in the Boyertown district of Pennsylvania, (says the New York correspondent of the "Standard"), came for miles round to attend a sale held at Boyerton of a number of heavy rolled steel coffins. A burial casket company purchased the coffins fifteen years ago, but they were too cumbersome, and could not be disposed of. The coffins, which were disposed of at prices ranging from six pence to a shilling each, will be used by the farmers for watering troughs for their stock.

SHADE OF "T. P."

Stories of dead men's ghosts are common enough ("the Daily Chronicle" points out), but the shade of Mr. T. P. O'Connor is probably unique, inasmuch as it has been seen, whilst the man himself is, happily, still in the land of the living. Twenty years ago "T. P." was called suddenly to Ireland to his dying mother. At the time when he was crossing St. George's Channel, his apparition was seen by Mr. Swift Mac Neill and others occupying his usual place in the House.

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LIBEL ACTION BY LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS.

UNPUBLISHED PART OF "DE PROFUNDIS."

Mr. Justice Darling, on April 17th, commenced the hearing of an action for libel by Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas against Mr. Arthur Ransome, the author of a book entitled "Oscar Wilde, a Critical Study," and "The Times" Book Club.

The defendant Ransome pleaded that the words complained of were true in substance and in fact. "The Times" Book Club denied that the words bore the meanings alleged, and pleaded that they sold the book in the orninary course of their business, not knowing that the book contained any libel on the plaintiff.

Mr. Cecil Hayes and Mr. Benjamin appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. H. Campbell, K. C., and Mr. McCardie for the defendant Ransome; and Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., Mr. Eustace Hills, and Mr. W. G. Howard Gritten for "The Times" Book Club.

Mr. Hayes said that the plaintiff, Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas, was the third son of the eighth Marquess of Queensberry. He was married, and had one son ten years of age. The libel was contained in a book called "Oscar Wilde, a Critical Study," by Mr. Arthur Ransome, published in 1912. The effect of the libel was this: that the plaintiff was responsible for the public disgrace and infamy of the late Oscar Wilde and that after Oscar Wilde came out of prison in 1897, the plaintiff went to live with him in Naples, and when there lived on him, only staying with him for mercenary motives, abandoning him when Oscar Wilde's allowance was stopped leaving him penniless. There could not be a more serious libel. The defences set up were two. Mr. Ransome pleaded that the words were true. "The Times" Book Club said that they sold the book not knowing that it contained a libel. Mr. Smith, their counsel, would deal with that with his usual clearness and fairness. The defence of Ransome was justification—that is, that the words were true in substance and in fact—and it was for the defendant to prove that they were true. The plaintiff was not expected to come into Court and prove that they were not true. The author was a man of some 27 or 28 years of age; therefore he was not a contemporary of Oscar Wilde or of Lord Alfred Douglas.

RELATIONS WITH OSCAR WILDE.

The plaintiff made the acquaintance of Oscar Wilde in 1891, 22 years ago, when he was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was 21 years of age.

The case of Oscar Wilde formed one of the most unpleasant episodes of the last generation. He would divide Wilde's life into two periods, which he would call the before and the after—before his public disgrace and imprisonment in 1895, and after he came out of prison in 1897, until his death in Paris, in 19 0. He should like to make this remark. The way of the world was this. In the life of every man who had had a public disgrace or downfall, there were the two periods, the before and the after, and if he happened to be a man of distinction in the social and intellectual world he would have many friends in the before period, but at the moment of the public disgrace and infamy, there would be a stampede.

Lord Alfred Douglas was a friend of Wilde's before his downfall, and he continued his friend afterwards. When Oscar Wilde came out of prison in 1897—he supposed he might say it without disrespect to the memory of the dead—he was a degraded man, an outcast, and his name was a by-word among men. He resolved that the name of Oscar Wilde should die, and he took the name of Sebastian Melnoth, the name of a character in a book written by a great-uncle of his, and by that name he was known henceforth. He fled from England and never returned. He (counsel) did not wish anything he said to be understood as said either against or on behalf of him. He had to mention these things as part of his duty as counsel in defending the plaintiff from one of the most cruel charges ever made against any man. Wilde first went to Dieppe, where he stayed for a few months, and after that he went in the autumn of 1897, to Naples. The plaintiff, who had stayed there in 1896, put at his disposal his villa, paid his fare to Naples, and took him to live with him in the villa. In November, acting on the advice of his mother, that it would be better for him to come away, the plaintiff left; but he was determined that Wilde should have every comfort, and he left him at the villa with the rent paid for three months and £200 in money. Later on Wilde left Naples and came to Paris, near to which the plaintiff was also living, and the plaintiff saw him constantly from that time, until his last illness in 1900, the expenses of which he paid; and he followed him to his grave in the Paris cemetery.

It was suggested that this boy of 21 had a bad influence on a man of the world of 38, who had lived in the Quartier Latin, who had travelled and lectured all over America. The details of the financial assistance he had given Wilde would never have been made known, but for this case, for no gentleman would ever think of boasting of the financial assistance he had given to another. He would tell them, from 1897 to the end, the various sums of money he had given Wilde, and would produce a copy of his bankbook to show this. And this was given to a man upon whom he was charged to have lived—a man who was in receipt of an allowance of £150 a year from his wife, £2 19s. 6d. per week.

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas, examined by Mr. Hayes, said that he lived at 26, Churchroad, Hampstead, that he was the third son of the late Marquess of Queensberry, and was 42 years of age. He was at Winchester, and in 1889, went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he stayed until 1893. In 1891, he made the acquaintance of Oscar Wilde.

Continuing, the witness said he met Wilde's wife, and was a friend of the family. His (witness's) mother knew he had met him, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilde came to her house and stayed there on occasions. They continually talked on literary matters, and Wilde offered to coach him for the Honours School, which met with the approval of his mother and Mr. Warren. During the long Vacation of 1891, he stayed with Wilde and others at Babbacombe in a house lent by Lord Mount Temple, and they became very great friends.

Continuing, the witness said that when he left Oxford, he went to Goring with Wilde, who was looking for a house, but he was living permanently with his mother. He frequently lunched and dined with him, and their friendship continued until 1895. He did not see him again until he came out of prison. About three months afterwards he came to Naples, where he (witness) had a villa, and where he had invited him to come, and had paid his fare from Paris. Wilde contributed nothing to the upkeep of the establishment. The witness stayed there about three months, but as his people thought it a great pity that he should live with Wilde, he left. He told his mother that he did not like to leave Wilde without money, and asked her to give him £200, which she did; and the rent for the next two months was paid. The witness then went to live in Chantilly, where he had a racing stable. Later, Wilde came and lived in the Quartier Latin, in the hotel in the Rue des Beaux Arts, where he died. In 1898 and 1899 they continually met, lunching and dining together. The witness was continually giving him money; his father, the Marquess died in 1900, and he had plenty.

THE BANK'S PAYMENTS.

The bank-book showed that in 1900, he paid the following sums by cheque:—February 12, £20; February 19, £125; February 27, £12; March 16, £25; May 10, £25; June 30, £25; July 17, £50 and £25; August 16, £15; November 15, £10; and on December 3, £25, to Mr. Ross, which were part of the expenses of the funeral. This amounted to some £380; and he had given him at least twice as much in cash at least £800. Wilde was very extravagant if he gave him £100, on Monday, he would have spent it all by Saturday, and would not even then have paid his bills.

Continuing, the witness said he attended Wilde's funeral, coming from Scotland for the purpose. He was married in 1902.

In cross-examination the witness denied suggestions of immorality.

Mr. Justice Darling made a strong appeal to the Press, to make their report as disguised as possible. These questions must be asked, but it would do incalculable harm to public morals if they were published.

Mr. Campbell.—Were you Oscar Wilde's boon companion during 1893, 1894, and 1895? No, certainly not. I think it is shameful that all these things should be raked up now, 23 years after, when I am trying to lead a decent life with my wife and child.

UNPUBLISHED PART OF "DE PROFUNDIS."

In answer to further questions, the witness said that Mr. Robert Ross, Wilde's literary executor, had handed him a copy of manuscript that purported to have come from Wilde. He destroyed it.

In answer to Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Chambell said that the document known as "De Profundis," a part of which had been published by Mr. Ross, Wilde's executor, took the form of a letter written to the plaintiff, and parts of it constituted an indictment against him. Ross gave the manuscript to the British Museum, from whose custody it was now produced.

A document of many pages was then handed to the witness, who said he could see the handwriting was that of Wilde. But this had nothing to do with what Ross had sent him.

Mr. McCardie then read the first part of the document, which included the following passages:—

"H. M. Prison, Reading.

"Dear Bosie,—After long and fruitless waiting, I have determined to write to you myself, as much for your sake as for mine, as I would not like to think that I had passed through two long years of imprisonment without ever having received a single line from you, or any news or message even, except such as gave me pain.

"Our ill-fated and most lamentable friendship has ended in ruin and public infamy for me, yet the memory of our ancient affection is often with me, and the thought that loathing, bitterness, and contempt should, for ever, take place in my heart once held by love is very sad to me; and you yourself will, I think, feel in your heart that to write to me as I lie in the loneliness of prison life is better than to publish my letters without my permission or to dedicate poems to me unasked, though the world will know nothing of whatever words of grief or passion of remorse or indifference, you may choose to send as your answer or your appeal.

"I have no doubt that in this letter which I have to write of your life and of mine of the past and of the future of sweet things changed to bitterness, and of bitter things that may be turned into joy, there will be much that will wound your vanity to the quick. If it prove so, read the letter over and over again till it kills your vanity. If you find in it something of which you feel that you are unjustly accused remember that one should be thankful that there is any fault of which one can be unjustly accused. If there be in it one single passage that brings tears to your eyes weep as we weep in prison, where the day, no less than the night, is set apart for tears. It is the only thing that can save you. If you go complaining to your mother, as you did with reference to the scorn of you, I displayed in my letter to Robbie, so that she may flatter and soothe you back into self-complacency or conceit, you will be completely lost. If you find one false excuse for yourself you will soon find a hundred, and be just what you were before. Do you still say, as you said to Robbie in your answer, that 'I attribute unworthy motives' to you? Ah! you had no motives in life. You had appetites merely. A motive is an intellectual aim.

That you were very young, when our friendship began? Your defeat was not that you knew so little about life, but that you knew so much. The morning dawn of boyhood, with its delicate bloom, its clear blue light, its joy of innocence and expectation, you had left far behind you. With very swift and running feet you had passed from romance to realism. The gutter and the things that live in it had begun to fascinate you. That was the origin of the trouble in which you sought my aid, and I, unwisely according to the wisdom of the world, out of pity and kindness, gave it to you. You must read this letter right through, though each word may become to you as the fire or knife of the surgeon that makes the delicate flesh burn or bleed. Remember that the fool to the eyes of the gods and the fool to the eyes of man are very different. One who is entirely ignorant of the modes of art in its revelation or the moods of thought in its progress of the pomp of the Latin line or the richer music of the vowelled Greek of Tuscan sculpture or Elizabethan song, may yet be full of the very sweetest wisdom. The real fool such as the gods mock or mar is he who does not know himself. I was such a one too long. You have been such a one too long. Be so no more. Do not be afraid. The supreme vice is shallowness. Everything that is realized is right. Remember also that whatever is misery to you to read is still greater misery to me to set down. To you the Unseen Powers have been very good. They have permitted you to see the strange and tragic shapes of life as one sees shadows in a crystal. The head of Medusa that turns living men to stone you have been allowed to look at in a mirror merely. You yourself have walked free among the flowers. From me the beautiful world of colour and motion has been taken away.

"I will begin by telling you that I blame myself terribly. As I sit in this dark cell in convict clothes, a disgraced and ruined man I blame myself. In the perturbed and fitful nights of anguish, in the long monotonous days of pain, it is myself I blame. I blame myself for allowing an intellectual friendship, and a friendship whose primary aim was not the creation and contemplation of beautiful things, to entirely dominate my life. From the very first there was too wide a gap between us. You had been idle at your school, worse than idle at your university. You did not realize that an artist, and especially such an artist as I am, one, that is to say, the quality of whose work depends on the intensification of personality, requires intellectual atmosphere, quiet peace and solitude. You admired my work when it was finished you enjoy the brilliant successes of my first nights, and the brilliant banquets that followed them; you were proud, and quite naturally so, of being the intimate friend of an artist so distinguished; but you could not understand the conditions requisite for the production of artistic work. I am not speaking in phrases of rhetorical exaggeration, but in terms of absolute truth to actual fact when I remind you that during the whole time we were together I never wrote one single line. Whether at Torquay, Goring, London, Florence, or elsewhere my life, as long as you were by my side, was entirely sterile and uncreative. And with but few intervals you were, I regret to say, by my side always.

"Of the appalling results of my friendship with you I don't speak at present. I am thinking merely of its quality while it lasted. It was intellectually degrading to me. You had the rudiments of an artistic temperament in its germ. But I met you either too late or too soon. I do not know which. When you were away I was all right. The moment, in the early December of the year to which I have been alluding, I had succeeded in inducing your mother to send you out of England.

"While you were with me you were the absolute ruin of my art, and in allowing you to stand persistently between art and myself I give to myself shame and blame in the fullest degree. You could'nt appreciate, you couldn't know, you couldn't understand.

"I had no right to expect it of you at all. Your interests were merely in your meals and moods. Your desires were simple for amusements, for ordinary or less ordinary pleasures. They were what your temperament needed, or thought it needed, for the moment. I should have forbidden you my house and chambers except when I specially invited you. I blame myself without reserve for my weakness. It was merely weakness. One-half hour with Art was always more to me than a cycle with you. Nothing really at any period of my life was ever of the smallest importance to me compared with Art. But in the case of an artist, weakness is nothing less than a crime, when it is a weakness that paralyses the imagination.

"I blame myself for having allowed you to bring me to utter and discreditable financial ruin. Now and then it is a joy to have one's table ready with wine and roses, but you outstripped all taste and temperance. You demanded without grace and received without thanks.

"It was horrible. 'Plain living and high thinking' was that of course, an ideal you could not at time have appreciated, but such an extravagance was a disgrace to both of us. One of most delightful dinners I remember ever having had is one Robbie and I had together in a little Soho cafe, which cost about as many shillings as my dinners to you used to cost pounds. Out of my dinner with Robbie came the first and best of all my dialogues. Idea, title, treatment, mode, everything was struck out at a 3f. 53c. tale d'hote. Out of the reckless dinners with you nothing remains but the memory that too much was eaten and too much was drunk. And my yielding to your demands was bad for you. You know that now. It made you grasping often; at times not a little unscrupulous; ungracious always. There was on far too many occasions to little joy or privilege in being your host. You forgot—I will not say the formal courtesy of thanks, for formal courtesits will strain a close friendship—but simply the grace of sweet companionship, the charm of pleasant conversation, and all those gentle humanities that made life lovely and are an accomplishment to life, as music might be, keeping things in tune and filling with melody the harsh of silent places. And though it may seem strange to you that one in the terrible position in which I am situated should find a difference between one disgrace and another, still I frankly admit that the folly of throwing away all this money on you, and letting you squender my fortune to your own hurt as well as to mine, gives to me and in my eyes a note of common profligacy to my bankruptcy that makes me doubly ashamed of it. I was made for another things.

"But most of all, I blame myself for the entire ethical degradation I allow you to bring on me. The basis of character is will power, and my will-power became absolutely subject to yours. It sounds a grotesque thing to say, but it is none the less true. It was the triumph of the smalled over the bigger nature. It was the case of that tyranny of the week over the strong which somewherein one of the my plays I describe as being 'the only tyranny that lasts.' And it was inevilable. In every relation of life with others one has to find some 'moyen de vivre.'

"I had always thought that my giving up to you in small things meant nothing that when a great moment arrived I could reassert myself, my willpower, in its natural superiority. It was not so. At the great moment my willpower completely failed me. In life there is really no great or small thing. All things are of equal value and of equal size. My habit—due to indifference chiefly, at first—of giving up to you in everthing had be some insensibly a real part of my nature. Without my knowing it, it had stereotyped my temperament to one permanent and fatal mood. That is why, in the subtle epilogue to the first edition of his, essays, Pater says that 'Failure is to form habits.' When he said it, the dull Oxford people thought the phrase a mere wilful inversion of the some what wearisome text of Aristotelian ethics, but there is a wonderful, a terrible, truth hidden in it. I had allowed you to say my strength of character, and to me the formation of a habit had proved to be not failure merely but ruin. Ethically you had been even still more destructive to me than you had been artistically.

"The warrant once granted, your will of course directed every thing. At a time when I should have been in London taking wise counsel and camly considering the hideous trap in which I had allowed myself to be caught—the bobby-trap, as your father calls it to the present day—you insisted on my taking you to Monte Carlo, of all revolting places on God's earth, that all day and all night as well you might gamble as long as the Cassino remained open. as for me—buccarat having no charms for me—I was left alone outside by myself. You refused to discuss even for five minutes the position to which you and your father had brought me.

"My business was merely to pay your hotel expenses and your losses. The slightest allusion to the ordeal awaiting me was regarded as a bore. A new brand of champagne that was recommended to us had more interest for you. On our return to London those of my friends who really desired my welfare implored me to retire abroad, and not to face an impossible trial. You imputed mean motives to them for giving such advice and cowardice to me for listening to it. You forced me to stay to brazen it out, if possible, in the box by aboard and all lies."

Mr. Campbell then read further passages.

"I could have walked out of Court, with my tongue in my cheek and my hands in my pockets, a free man. The strongest pressure was put upon me to do so; I was earnestly advised, begged, entreated to do so by people whose sole interest was my welfare of my house. But I refused. I did not choose to do so. I have never regretted my decision for a single moment, even in the most bitter periods of my imprisonment. Such a course of action would have been beneath me. Sins of the flesh are nothing. They are maladies for physicians to cure, if they should be cured. Sins of the soul alone are shameful. To have secured my acquittal by such means would have been a lifelong torture to me. But do you really think that you were worthy of the love I was showing you then, or that for a single moment I thought you were?

"Do you really think that at any Period of our friendship you were worthy of the love I showed you, or that for a single moment I thought you were? I knew you were not. But love does not traffic in a market place, nor use a huckster's scales. Its joy, like the joy of the intellect, is to feel itself alive. The aim of love is to love—no more and no less. You are my enemy; such an enemy as no man ever had. I had given you my life, and to gratify the lowest and most contemptible of all human passions, hatred and vanity and greed, you had thrown it away. In less than three years you had entirely ruined me from every point of view.

"Does it ever occur to you what an awful position I would have been in if for the last two years, during my appalling sentence, I had been dependent on you as a friend? Do you ever think of that? Do you ever feel any gratitude to those who by kindness without stint, devotion without limit, cheerfulness and joy in giving, have lightered my black burden for me, have arranged my future life for me, have visited me again and again, have written to me beautiful and sympathetic letters have managed my affairs for me, have stood by me in the teeth of obloquy, taunt, open sneer, or insult even."

"I thank God every day that he gave me friends other than you. I owe everything to them. The very books in my cell are paid for by Robbie out of his pocket-money. From the same source are to come clothes for me when I am released. I am not ashamed of taking a thing that is given by love and affection. I am proud of it. But do you ever think of what friends such as More Adey, Robbie, Robert Sherard, Frank Harris, and Arthur Clifton have been to me in giving me comfort, help, affection, sympathy, and the like?"

Mr. Justice Darling said that it was plain that Wilde had written this for publication, because he gave himself the "beau role" all the time.

The Court then adjourned.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE:—From April 1.8

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col W Sitwell, Gen Staff
Col B H Ewart, C I E, D S O, A D C, S T C
Col F C Colomb, I A
Lieut-Col A G W Moore, 27 Cav
Lieut-Col D F Stuart, 11 Raj
Lieut-Col E Wilkinson, I M S
Major R W Burton, I A
Major J S M Harcourt 2 G R
Major F E Baines, I M S
Major H G Brett, R A
Major J A Hannyngton, C M G, 129 Bal
Major C E K Macquoid, D S O, 4 Cav
Major H G Maxwell, 16 Cav
Major C R Pearce, I M S
Major R E Travers, 4 G R
Major R T C Calvert, Jhelum Bde
Major O M Da Costa, 35 Sind Horse
Major De C Ireland, 36 Sikhs
Major F Martin, 25 Punj
Major J McNangle, 92 Punj
Major A P How, 103 Inf.
Major F W Saunders, R E
Major C S Stack, 33 Cav
Major G H Taylor, 39 Rifles
Major C M Goodbody, I M S
Major A B Fry, I M S
Major R W E Knollys I A
Major A G McKendrick I M S
Major F O N Mell, I M S
Major J H MacDonald I M S
Capt J L Costello, 51 Sikhs
Capt T Milne, 55 Rifles.
Capt Bajpoo's
Capt B M Carroll, 87 Punj
Capt O H Standbridge 117 Inf
Capt W L Wayman, 116 Inf
Capt C L Whitaker, 18 Inf.
Capt F L Bodkin, 112 Inf.
Capt J H G Marriott, 12 Prs
Capt F G Moore, 6 Jat L Inf
Capt R W Manderson, 3 Horse,
Capt B F Garratt, 16 Raj
Capt H T K Messenger S T C

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col R H Castor, I M S, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col K Prasad, I M S, 11 days
Major A J Strange, 2-6 G R, 4 mo
Major W C W Hawkes, 156 Prs, 6 mo
Major F H Goldfrap, 23 Cav, F F, 4 mo
Major C B Harrison, I M S, 7 days M C
Major de V Condon, I M S, 10 days
Capt W H Riddell, I M S, 6 mo M C
Capt F T Thompson, I M S, to Dec 11, 1913
Capt J G Willoughby, 33 Cav, 2 mo M C
Capt A D Day, 91 Punj, 1 mo M C
Capt F F Hawker, 1 month

PERMITTED

Major C B Harrison, I M S
Lieut J M R Ford, 61 Prs
Capt F I O Brickmann, 119 Inf
Capt J T Dalmahhoy 40 Pathans.
Capt. L P Collins, 4 G R.
Capt G Henderson, 38 C I Horse
Capt D. E. Knollys, 19 Punj
Capt B G S Clarke, 10 Jats
Capt A C Mackinnon, 9 G R
Capt B C Sparrow, 39 Rifles
Capt F E Hulbert, 3 Horse
Capt A H Burn, 59 Rifles
Capt J T H Lane, 39 Rifles
Capt F A Davis, 76 Punj
Capt R G W Heale, 1 A
Lieut W H McGowan, R A
Lieut W L Hailes, 6 Jat L Inf
Lieut A K Macpherson, 12 Prs
Lieut W M Omtsanney, 32 Prs
Lieut J. MacA Craig, 57 Rifles
Lieut G Tomes, 53 Sikhs
Lieut I Burn-Murdoch 93 Prs
Lieut J P Gulland, 69 Punj
Lieut E T Walker, 32 Lrs
Lieut E D T Metcalfe 5 G R
Lieut C W Farquharson, 10 Jats
Lieut F B Scott, I A
Capt C Vincent, R I M
Mr R P Dewhurst, I C S
Mr H M Cowan I C S
Mr E Batchelor, I C S
Mr C C Chitham
Mr J Wilson-Johnston I C S
Mr W B Gordon C I E
Mr A J Gibson
Mr T L Fox
Mr L M Jopling, I C S
Mr H M Finch
Mr O F L W Caffe
Mr R Hamilton, I C S
Mr E Haper
Mr P J G Pigon
Mr A E Mathias I C S
Mr L M Stubbs I C S
Mr L E B Cobden-Ramsay, I C S
Mr G A W Weston
Mr R B Simpson
Mr T S Macpherson, I C S
Mr J B Pearson, I C S
Mr F A J Mackenzie
Mr C W E Fitter, I C S
Mr J H Lindsay, I C S
Mr J T Shaw
Mr O V Muller
Mr L Robertson, I C S
Rev H C S Anstey

Capt R F Woodward, 130 Bal, 6 mo
Capt M J Quirke, I M S, to June 16, 1913
Capt G B Brown, 53 Rifles, F F, 4 days
Capt R A Yule, I A, 9 mo
Capt R E Lloyd, I M S, 9 days
Mr W Courtenay, 4 mo M C
Mr E H Draper, 5 mo M C
Mr J G Steel, 5 mo M C
Mr A Montgomerie, I C S, 9 mo
Mr B F Cooper, 6 mo M C
Mr C M McGuire, 5 mo M C
Miss I E Russell, 2 mo M C
Mr E L Moysey, I C S, 6 mo M C

TO RETURN.

Lieut C J Constant, R I M
Mr M Kriebel
Mr A R Hudghton,

ATTEMPT ON KING ALFONSO.

HIS MAJESTY'S COURAGE AND COOLNESS.

While King Alfonso was traversing the streets of his capital on his return to the royal palace on April 13, after the review of the troops at which the oath on the colours was taken, an attempt on his life was made. An individual, who was in the first rank of the crowd, made a dash towards the King's horse, whose bridle he seized with his left hand, while with his right hand he pulled a Browning pistol from his pocket.

His Majesty, realising that the man was an assassin, with a sudden pull of the bridle made his horse get up at the moment when the assailant fired. Owing to the admirable coolness and wonderful horsemanship shown by the Sovereign, the bullet instead of hitting His Majesty, struck the horse's chest. The miscreant was going to fire again, when a policeman rushed at him and threw him to the ground, although he did not prevent him from firing two more shots, which were deflected into the air.

When the King saw that his assailant had been taken away by the police, he rose in his stirrups and saluted the crowd in military fashion. He loudly shouted "Viva Espana," the cry being enthusiastically taken up by the crowd. His Majesty then dismounted, and with a smiling face that did not betray the least emotion, said, in reply to the eager questions of his entourage "Gentlemen, it is nothing." Then he once more lightly vaulted on to his horse and proceeded towards the palaces amid a renewed outburst of thunderous cheers, which did not cease until the palace had been reached.

On his return to the palace, King Alfonso, yielding to the desire of his people, showed himself on a balcony, which gave rise to an outburst of indescribable enthusiasm. After a few moments, shouts were raised of "Long live the Queen," and the King then withdrew for a moment and brought the Queen out on to the balcony. Her Majesty's appearance evoked a demonstration of affectionate sympathy, which lasted long after the Sovereigns had, with a gracious bow, taken leave of the public.

The author of the attempt is Raphael Sanchez Alegire, born in Barcelona. The police state that, having been expelled from France as an anarchist, he went to Barcelona several weeks ago, and thence went to Madrid to look for work. He obtained employment in a joiner's workshop, where he was at work till April 11, when he applied for and received his wages, and had not been seen there since.

While the policemen were handcuffing him, the indignant crowd wanted to lynch him, and it was only with great difficulty that the police were able to shield him from the blows of sticks and fists which were threatening him. The policeman who was the first to seize the would-be assassin was made the object of an enthusiastic ovation, being carried shoulder-high by the crowd.

Alegire had a wound across his forehead and rose from a policeman's sabre; having made a terrific struggle before he was finally overpowered. At the time of his arrest he had on him a chisel and some revolver cartridges which he tried to throw away.

KING ALFONSO'S MUSEUM.

Despite the repeated attempts on his life, King Alfonso maintains a philosophic attitude towards what the late King Humbert described as the "risks of the profession."

The Spanish Monarch, says the "Debats," has even organised in the Royal Palace at Madrid a unique museum containing memento's of the various attempts which have been made on his life by anarchists and of the accidents which have befallen him.

On one table is the feeding-bottle specially made for the purpose of poisoning the King, when he was a baby of eight months. Fragments of the bomb which was thrown at him in the Calle Major on his wedding day, picked up by the King himself, are shown on another table, while near by is the splintered panel of the landau in which His Majesty and President Loubet were riding on the occasion of the attempt on the King's life in Paris. The skeleton of the officer's horse killed by the explosion also figures in the collection. On the walls hang daggers and pistols seized by the police in connection with attempts made on the Sovereign's life.

There are also several souvenirs of the accidents the Monarch has met with while motoring. King Alfonso, when he collides with a milestone, a tree, or a house, is in the habit of ordering a portion of the obstacle to be chipped of and placed in the museum at the palace.

AFGHANISTAN AND BRITISH POWER.

Lord Lamington presided at a meeting of the Central Asain Society on April 16 when Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C. S. I., who served for many years on the North-West Frontier, read a paper on Afghanistan. Mr. Merk pointed out that Afghanistan was a nation only in a political sense, and not ethnologically. The ruling Afghan race had many faults; yet more than many other Orientals they presented much that was attractive to Europeans, and this ought to make it easy for the two to get on together, if due allowance were made for essential differences. The causes for irritation had not lain alone on one side of the border, for, if the Ameers had not always looked at affairs with our eyes, neither had we always been at pains to put ourselves in their position. The change in Anglo-Russian relations had happily removed one, that the most potent, cause of possible trouble. The deep-seated suspicion of the people that we intended some day to annex the country—grounded on what had happened in the past more, particularly in 1839-41—was he chief obstacle to really cordial relations. The eradication of this suspicion would go far towards establishing a footing of mutual confidence and trust, such as, for instance, that existing with Nepaul. Replying to the Chairman, who asked whether feeling in Afghanistan had not been deeply stirred by recent events in Morocco, Tripoli, and the Balkan states, Mr. Merk said that if strong feeling existed it was due to nervousness as to the power of European States generally. That was all the more reason for our reassuring the Afghans and allaying their suspicions.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 2.

A few thunderstorms occurred in the Peninsula, and rain continued in East Assam. Northerly winds prevail over the whole of Northern India to the west of Bihar, Orissa, and are causing cloudless skies and low humidity with normal temperatures. Over North-east India, the temperature remains remarkably high.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, May 2.

Latest telegrams on season and crop prospects report light rainfall in most parts of India and Burma except Punjab, Central India, Bihar and Orissa where the weather was cloudy and dry.

Scarcity of fodder is reported from some parts of Bengal; elsewhere it is sufficient and the condition of cattle perfect.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. Humidity is in defect at most places. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Temperature is fairly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess at Jaipur, and in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is above the average at Bhuj, and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad. Night temperature is above the average at Nagpur and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier. Maximum temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and Ahmednagar. The minimum is above the average at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry over the greater portion of the reporting area except in the south-west of the Peninsula, where skies are moderately clouded.

A few falls may occur in the extreme south.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for W-stern India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (1st)	93·3	70·0	...	6·29
Jask ...	93·3	75·3	...	4·18
Muskat (1st)	99·3	82·1	...	5·50
Multan	102·3	70·0	...	1·11
Rawalpindi	92·9	59·3	...	5·11
Lahore	101·4	66·2	...	3·33
Sirsa ...	103·5	70·9	...	1·81
Ambala	105·5	63 5	...	6·03
Delhi	106·5	79·0	...	2·37
Agra ...	106·5	79·0	...	2·50
Mainpuri	107·3	77·1	...	1·84
Jhansi	103·5	85·5	...	P
Cawnpore	107·2	79·9	...	4·83
Allahabad	109·1	79·5	...	4·39
Jacobabad	105·6	68·3	...	0·44
Karachi	91·5	74·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	104·6	77·2	...	0 33
Jaipur	106·7	74·1	...	0·47
Kotah	108·6	80·6	...	0·56
Bhuj...	107·0	77·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	83·3	78 2	...	0·40
Verawal	83·6	74·8	...	0 03
Rajkot	107·1	72·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	104·5	78·8	...	0·03
Surat	100·4	79 1	...	0·34
Ahmedabad	109·6	78·7	...	0·44
Deesa	111·3	72·9	...	0·44
Neemuch	106·9	72·0	...	0·76
Indore	105·1	77·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	105.3	72·3	...	7·43
Saugor	104·3	80·1	...	3·83
Hoshangabad	102·6	74·9	...	3·94
Khandwa	109·2	81·1	...	4·30
Akola	108·7	84·0	...	1·85
Amaoti	107·8	81·3	...	0·32
Nagpur	109·6	84·8	...	1·22
Chanda	111·0	79·0	...	6·24
Raipur	109 7	83·6	...	3·50
Bombay	91·4	79·4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri	91·3	79·9	...	10·70
Mormugao	93·0	82·2	...	3·25
Karwar	90·7	82·0	...	3·24
Malegaon	108·9	74·6	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	105·1	74·5	...	1·18
Poona	104·5	71·8	...	3·44
Sholapur	105·8	80·6	...	1·01
Bijapur	104·2	80·3	...	2·39
Belgaum	98·3	69·5	0·02	2·53
Aurangabad	106·9	84·7	...	1·15
Khanadad (Indur)	109·9	80·2	...	3·34
Hyderabad	106·3	81·7	...	1·90
Mangalore	94·3	84·3	...	4·60
Calicut	93·2	84·6	...	4 02
Cochin	93·7	83·7	0·01	8·79
Colombo	88·0	75·0	0·02	53·61
Masulipatam	94·2	81·2	...	2·27
Bellary	109·0	82·8	...	3·22
Cuddapah	109·5	85·0	...	10·12
Madras	98·0	81·5	...	11·99
Bangalore	95 8	74 3	...	8·18
Coimbatore	99·9	76·3	...	14·34
Trichinopoly	105·1	8·3	...	6·27
Negapatam	96·7	82·2	...	27·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 2nd May, 1913, was 29·960 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLS, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Secret of Mysterious Power Revealed at Last.

How Prominent People Have Gained Wealth and Popularity.

Famous Hypnotist Perfects Simple Method that Enables Anyone to Control Thoughts and Acts of Others, Cure Disease and Habits Without Drugs, and Read the Secret Desires of People Though Thousands of Miles Away.

Wonderful Book Describing this Strange Force and a Character Delineation Post Free to all who Write at Once.

The National Institute of Sciences has appropriated £5,000 toward a fund for the free distribution of Prof. Knowles' new book, "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of Eastern Yogis, and explains a wonderful system for the development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic Powers, and the curing of diseases and habits without drugs. The subject of practical character reading is also extensively dealt with, and the author describes a simple method of accurately reading the secret thoughts and desires of others though thousands of miles away.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Indian Office April 15.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following Officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service :—

Indian Army.

Major to be Lieut.-Col.—H. F. A. Pearson, Commandant, 23rd Sikh Pioneers (Feb 21).

Capts, to be Majors—W. C. Little, 6th Gurkha Rifles (March 1); H. J. Fagan, 17th Infantry Loyal Regt.): R Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs Frontier Force A H Arbuthnot, 7th Gurkha Rifles G F E Ward 11 Supply and Transport Corps (March 6).

Lieuts to be Capts.—H Benett 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles Nov. 7 1912 J P Gilbert, 6th Jat L.I. W J Hovill, 43rd Erinpura Regt J E B Torkington 63rd Palamcottah L I M C Rymond 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse P A Allan 66th Punjabis (March 2).

Indian Medical Service.

Note—The promotion of Major W E Kenrick to his present rank is antedated from Jan. 28 1909 as notified in the Gazette of March 26 1909 to July 29 1908.

War Office, April 15.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Col C D Scott, R A to be a Chief Instructor in Gunnery, on augmentation, and to be seconded (April 1).

Capt H C Johnson, DSO King't RRC to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, and to to be seconded, vice Major F D Farquhar, DSO Coldstream Guards (March 27).

Capt A S M Porter, 3rd batt Queen's (R W Surrey Regt), to be ADC to Sir H H J Bell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and to be seconded (Jan. 16.)

Establishments.

Cavalry School—Capt W L Palmar, 10th (Prince of Wales,s Own Royal) Hussars, to be an Assistant Instructor. and to be seconded (April 7).

School of Military Engineering—The rank of Capt G L Hall, RE is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of April 4.

Schools of Musketry—Lieut. C C Hewitt, R Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be an Assistant Instructor on augmentation, and to be seconded (April 5).

Army Signal Schools—Capt H A B Salmond, York and Lancaster Regt., to be an Instructor, and to be seconded, vice Capt E F W Barker, King's Own (Yorks L I) (April 7).

Cavalry.

15th (Royal) Dragoons—Sec. Lieut G H Carver, resigns his commission (April 16).

15th (King's) Hussars—Lieut, H A Bruen, resign, his commission (April 16).)

20th Hussars—Sec Lieut G W I Bairstow to be Lieut (March 22).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R FA—Capt E J Jervis-Smith seconded for service as an Adj T F (April 1); Superny, Capt G E Gregson is restored to the establishment (March 27) ; Superny Lieut J W Povah is restored to the establishment (Feb 17).

R. G. A. Major H. W. Iles to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. D. Scott. second (April 1 : Superny. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. T. R. C. Hudson is restored to the establishment (April 13) ; Superny. Capt. F. E. Andrewes, is restored to the establishment (April (I The following Lieuts. to be Capts. J. Waring, and to remain seconded (Jan. 29) : F.F. Maseal (Jan. 29). R. C, D. Graham (Feb. 1). The name of Capt. H. G. Sargeaunt is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of Feb, 25.

Royal Malta Artillery.

The following Lieuts. retire on pay : H. Sammut, E. C. Dingli (April 6).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Rose, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col is placed on the Half-pay List (April 6) ; Major F. K. Fair to be Lieut.-Col (April 6).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—The following to be Flying Officers ; Lieut, B. T. James, R. E. (April 6) Sec. Lieut. R. R. Smith Barry, S.R. (April 8).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec. Lieut. M. K. A. Lloyd resigns his commission (April 6).

Admiralty, 15th April,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 11th August, 1903—

Surgeon John McCutcheon, M.B., has been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity. Dated 13th April,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant George Harry Franklin, R.D., to be Commander. Dated 14th April,

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Gordon Grant to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th April.

War Office, 18th April.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the disbandment of the Army Post Office Corps.

War Office, 18th April.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff, Lieutenant Sydney C Peck, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector, and to be seconded, vice Captain C H Newcombe, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th April.

Cavalry.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert V Pollok is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th April.

Admiralty, 19th April, 1913,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer-Lieutenant George Stoat Duncan Lord has been placed on the Retired List.—Dated 10th April,

Admiralty, 17th April.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the London Gazette of 26th March, 1912, Commander Gabriel Threlfell has been reinstated on the Active List of Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th April,

Lieutenant Guy Blatherwick, Emergency List, has been reinstated on the Active List of His Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 23rd May, 1907. Dated 11th April,

The Army Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, hereby give notice that the following situations are added to Schedule B, Order in Council of 10th January, 1910:—

All temporary appointments of a technical character in the Fortifications and Works Directorate, the Lands Branch, the Barrack Construction Directorate, and in connection with Works and Fortification services in the Commands.

Royal Regiment of Artilery.

Captain (District officer) William Graham is placed on retaired pay Dated 17th April,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonal Ernest Taylor, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonal, is placed on half-pay list Dated 19th April,

Major Howard A. D. F. Fraser to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. F. Taylor. Dated 19th April,

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regiment Lieutenant, William C. K. Megaw to be Captain. Dated 26th March,

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Harold F. Wailes to be Adjutant, vice Captain C P B Riall, Dated 31st March.

Second Lieutenant Alfred B C Cart de Lafoutaine to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th April.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The underf mentioned Lieutenants to be Captafns Dated 19th April. Charles Davenport-Handley Humphreys, from The West India Regiment.

After J Patron.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Major George F H Dickson retires on retired Pay Dated 19th April.

Captain Oliver de L Williams to be Major. Dated 12th April.

Lieutenant John D Owen to be Captain. Dated 19th February.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant James C Grogan to be Lieutenant Dated 9th April,

The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant, John L Lockhart to be Captain Dated 14th January.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Richard V Read to be Lieutenant Dated 26th February.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain George B Dyson retires on retired pay Dated 19th April.

Quartermaster Serjeant Frank Stephen Ford to be Quartesmaster with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant Dated 19th April.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, Second Lieutenant A Newnham to be Lieutenant Dated 21st February.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants Dated 28th January. Alexander E Lawrence, and to remain seconded Arnold C P Butler.

Seaforth Hylanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

Alastair M. Smith: Comming. Dated 15th March,

George N. Alison. Dated 16th April,

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain Evelyn F. E Seymour is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 7th April,

Lieutenant Alexander W. Molony to be Captain. Dated 1st April,

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own Captain Henry R. M. Howard resigns his commission. Dated 19th April,

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned first class Staff Serjeant-Majors to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 19th April. Henry Russell. William John White.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain David S Buist, M B., is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 26th February.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverned Thomas Murray, Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class is placed on retired pay Dated 18th April.

The Reverned William R. Paterson, M A, Acting Chaplain to the Forces, to be Captain to the Forces. 4th Class Dated 19th April

"NERVES IN DISORDER."

When that distinguished London physician, Dr. A. T. Schofield, wrote his remarkable book bearing this title, it attracted much attention, for it deals with a subject of supreme importance.

Everybody knows that nervous disorders are increasing. Lucky are they who do not pay the price of diminished nerve force by suffering from such symptoms as loss of sleep, loss of memory, disordered digestion, depression of spirits, constant lassitude and easily-induced fatigue.

The suffering induced by these and other symptoms of "nerves in disorder" is very great, and may end in that serious condition known as neurasthenia. Drugs alone will not cure such sufferers. They must be treated by special means in which, as a physician writes in "The Medical Press and Circular," "good food, travel, exercise, pure air, and sea-bathing play, a conspicuous part."

The most important of these is food. As Dr. Claude L. Wheeler has written, "Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only portein (the body-building food), but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities.

"This fact applies with particular force, when the bodily resources are weakened from previous attacks of illness and the digestive organs are unable to take up their proper quantity of nutriment from the ordinary meals."

HOW TO CURE NERVES IN DISORDER.

"Obviously, a combination of pure portein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves would be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen."

"The debilitated nerves and tissues," he continues, "take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water. It imposes no strain whatever on the digestive and assimilative powers already weakened from one cause or another."

The result of using Sanatogen, whose value has been attested by nearly sixteen thousand doctors, including ten physicians to European crowned heads, is that the nervous symptoms gradually disappear, sleep returns, the memory is restored, the digestion becomes good, and the sufferer becomes perfectly well and strong.

Many distinguished people have testified to the remarkable effects they have obtained from Sanatogen.

Lady Henry Somerset, the distinguished philanthropist, writes : "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves, and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous system has been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

The physician to Her Majesty the Queen-Mother of Italy, Dr. E. Persichetti, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in several cases of neurasthenia, and in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced Sanatogen is a valuable food tonic to restore lost strength."

Write to A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, for a copy of a most interesting booklet, "The Art of Living," by a well-known physician. It will be sent free to all mentioning this paper. Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

No more striking testimony to Sanatogen's power can be desired than the following from the well-known medical journal, "The General Practitioner" :—"The variety of conditions of ill-health in which Sanatogen has proved efficacious is, in itself, an indication of the value of this preparation."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, April 18.

Glendinnis landed off the Remuera at Victoria Dock yesterday, and was conducted into quarantine. Glendinnis, be it explained, is a survivor of the British Antarctic Expedition, one of the pack of sledge-dogs that accompanied the northern party. Mr. Raymond Priestley, the geologist, did not care to be parted from him on the return of the expedition, and has sent him to England that he may end his days at the explorer's home at Tewkesbury. This dog is said to be the wisest and quietest of them all, and during the long voyage he has been the frequent companion of Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Wilson's widow, who returned by the same boat. Mr. Priestley himself will be home next month.

Among those who were called to the Bar a few days ago was the Hon. Hugo Francis Charteris, the eldest son of Lord Elcho, and the future Earl of Wemyss. It was only two years ago that Mr. Charteris, who is twenty-eight years of age, married the Duke of Rutland's second daughter, Lady Violet Manners. Another new barrister is the Hon. Edward James Kay-Shuttleworth, the second son of Lord Shuttleworth. Like his elder brother, the Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, who was called only a few months ago, he has chosen the Inner Temple, to which a few decades ago, his grandfather's brother, Joseph Kay, a judge of the Salford Hundred Court of Record, belonged. Another bearer of a well-known legal name who has just been called is Mr. H. O. Danckwerts.

William Wilberforce would have welcomed the universal penny post which Sir J. Henniker Heaton proposes to bring about by guaranteeing the Government against any loss over it. On January 4, 1815, Wilberforce wrote:—

I have had a Haytian correspondent. Two days ago I received from Hatchard a note telling me that a letter of 85 ounces had come for me and was charged £ 37 10s, and that he had refused to take it in. It was explained by a letter from the General Post office, which very hansomly under the peculiar cirnomstances of the case let me off for a peppercorn of 7s., which I shall gladly pay.

Viscount Carlton, the son of the Earl of Wharncliffe, who has just celebrated his majority, has not followed his father's example in the choice of a career, for the Earl served in the Navy for some years, while his heir a few months ago entered the 2nd LifeGuards. The festivities in connection with event are to be deferred until July, when possibly the weather may enable various open-air cermonies to be held. Lord Carlton is the first of nine future earls who come of age during this year. The others are :—

Viscount Althorp, the son of Earl Spencer (May)

Viscount Marsham, only son of the Earl of Ramney (July).

Lord Doune, eldest son of the Earl of Moray (July).

Viscount Raincliffe, elder son of the Earl of Londesborough (July).

Viscount Sandon, only son of the Earl of Harrowby (October).

Lord Loughborough, son of the Earl of Rosslyn (November).

Lord Garlies, elder son of the Earl of Galloway (November).

Viscount Clive, son of the Earl of Powis (December).

Lord Rosebery will have to observe some quaint ceremonies on June 13 when he is to receive the freedom of the burgh of Selkirk. To become a freeman of Selkirk, the town of "souters," or shoemakers, it is necessary, among other things, to "lick the brise." This is a small bundle, or sheaf of bristles, such as shoemakers use in sewing. Before being licked, it is dipped in wine.

In the festivities connected with the Royal wedding at Berlin next month, the waltz will have no place. This particular dance was vetoed in 1859, when the Empress Frederick, then Crown Princess, was tripped up by her partner, and fell at the feet of her mother-in-law, the Empress Augusta. The latter immediately forbade the inclusion of waltzes in all balls at New Palace, and the present Kaiser has maintained the edict.

The Office of Works is evidently determined to add to the baronial appearance of the hall at the bottom of the grand staircase in the House of Commons. The improvement of opening up the massive firegrate is to be followed by the provision of handsome oak settees, one of which has been placed in position, but has not as yet been "unveiled." In these cheerless days it will be one of the cosiest nooks in the House.

The fact that Mr. Finn, formerly of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, has received his medal for service in Canada during the Fenian Raid of 1866, will be of interest to at least one member of the present Government—Dr. D. J. Macnamara to wit. Thirteen years ago he was fighting an election while the South African war was in progress, and he was alleged to have belittled the British soldier. His reply was that it was the British War Office, and not the British soldier, he had attacked. "Thirty-four years since," he said, "there was a Fenian rising in Canada and twelve months ago the heart of an old man who had fought in its suppression was gladdened by the news that he was to receive a medal for his services. Six months later that old man was dead, and three months after that the medal was received by his son. Here is the medal, he said, pulling it from his pocket, and I am that son." If, as has been estimated, the Belgian strike costs the country about £3,000,000 a week, it will rank as one of the dearest of industrial disputes. Even America can hardly beat that record. When the great Pullman car strike occurred in 1894 60,000 men refused to work ; the dispute lasted for over a fortnight, and railway property to the value of nearly £1,000,000 was destroyed. Twice this amount of damage was done on the American railways in 1877 during the Baltimore and Ohio Railway dispute ; while the first nineteen weeks of the Great American coal war, in 1902, when a quarter of a million men struck work, cost the workmen £4,800,000 in wages, the mineowners £8,640,000, and the railways, merchants, and others £9,000,000.

The Belvedere-road, in which Mr Martin's wallet was discovered, was named after Belvedere House, which stood in spacious grounds, and was a favourite house of entertainment in Queen Anne's reign. Hard by, adjoining the Belvedere Gardens, was another resort of a much less innocent reputation—the notorious Cuper's Gardens, sometimes called, for sufficient reasons, Cupid's Gardens. It took its name from one Boydell Cuper, who had been gardener to Lord Arundel across the river. When Arundel House was demolished to make way for new streets some of the statues from it were acquired by Cuper, who set them up in his gardens. It was suppressed by the magistrates in the middle of the eighteenth century.

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Think what Rs. 100 would mean to you what extra luxuries and comforts you could afford if you had it. And yet you are just as likely to secure it as anyone else. The next tin of Milkmaid Milk you buy may contain the prize.

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The tins will be packed in the ordinary cases of milk despatched to Bombay and Madras. Neither the tins nor the cases will bear the slightest indication of the valuable prizes contained in them. So everyone has an equal chance of securing one or more of the rewards.

The fortunate finder of each voucher will be required to use his or her best endeavours during one week to promote the sales of Milkmaid Milk, and before the Rs. 100 are paid the finder will be required to satisfy the Company that he or she has complied with this condition.

When you find the voucher send or bring it at once to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., York Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

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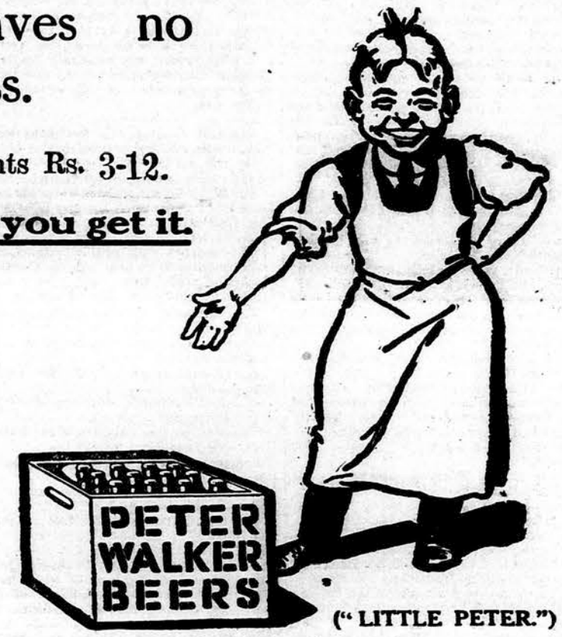

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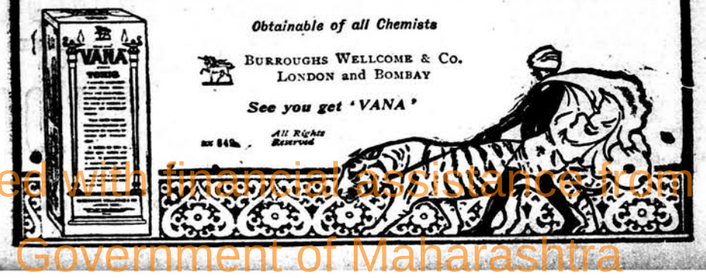

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from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

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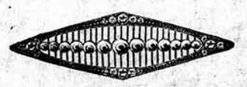

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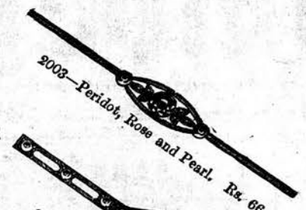

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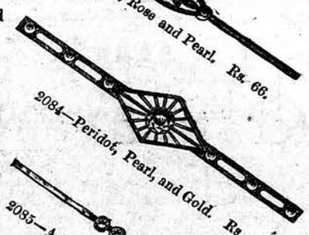

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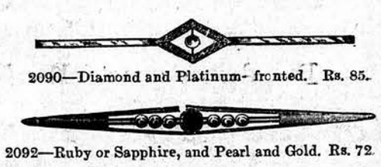

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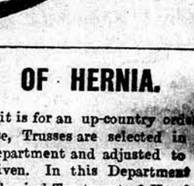

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